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# RRALDO

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH...... B. BADGER. EDITOR.

Vol. III.

BOSTON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1825.

No. 11.

#### ZION'S HERALD.

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gents are allowed every eleventh copy .- All the Preachers in the Methodist connexion are authorized to act as Agents, in obtaining subscribers and receiving payment.—In making omnunications, they are requested to be very particular in

giving the names and residences of subscribers, and the amount to be credited to each, in all remittances. All communications, addressed either to the Editor or the Publicher, (except those of Agents,) must be past paid.

# MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

EXTRACTS. No. 2.

FROM DR. A. CLARKE'S COMMENTARY. ORSERVATIONS ON THE BEING OF A GOD Deduced from a consideration of Hebrews, chap. xi. 6 .- He that cometh unto God must believe that he is: and that he is the rewarder of them who diligently seek him. CONTINUED.

Astronomical phenomena very difficult to be acminited for upon natural principles; and strong evi-deces of the being and continual agency of God.

#### PHENOMENON I.

The motion of a planet in an elliptic orbit is truly nderful, and incapable of a physical demonstration nall its particulars. From its aphelion, or greatest olves, to its perihelion, or least distance, its motion antiqually accelerated; and from its perihelion to aphelion as constantly retarded. From what source the planet derived that power, which it opposes to solar attraction, in such a manner, that when passfrom aphelion to perihelion, by a continued acration, it is prevented from making a nearer apach to the sun? And, on the other hand, fluence prevents the planet, after it has passed, by a tinued retardation, from perihelion to aphelic n going altogether out of the solar attraction, and ses it to return again to perihelion? In Sir Isaac wton's demonstration that this phenon essary result of the laws of gravity and projectile ces; it is worthy of observation, that to account a planet's moving in an elliptic orbit, little differfrom a circle, and having the sun in the lower fothe projectile force of the planet, or the power by ich it would move for ever in a straight line, if not ted upon from without, is assumed to be nearly sufpient to counterbalance the planet's gravitating powe, or, which is the same thing, the attraction of the entral body:—for, the demonstration, the particulars d which are too complicated to be here detailed, puts ession of the following facts:-if a planet be jected in a direction exactly perpendicular to that the central body, with a velocity equal to what it ould acquire by falling half way to the centre by traction alone, it will describe a circle round the entral body. If the velocity of projection be greater han this, but not equal to what the planet would acaire in falling to the centre, it will move in an ellipal orbit more or less eccentric according to the eater or less degree of projectile force. If the vecity of projection be equal to that which the planet rould acquire in falling to the central body, it ill move in a parabola; if greater than this, in a erbola. Now it cannot be demonstrated upon ical principles, that a planet should have a certain ectile force, and no other; or that it should have at all: for it is a law of nature, ably demonstratby Newton in his Principia, that all bodies have wh an indifference to rest or motion, that, if once at nst, they must remain eternally so, unless acted upon me power sufficient to move them; and the yonce put in motion will proceed of itself ever afin a straight line, if not diverted out of this rectilicourse by some influence. Every planetary bohas a certain projectile force; therefore, some prev existing cause must have communicated it The planets have not only a projectile force, but this power is at the same time nearly a counterbalance to gravitation, or the attraction of the central body; that by virtue of these powers, thus harmoniously nited, the planets perform their revolutions in orbits early circular, with the greatest regularity. It hence follows that the Cause which has communicated just so much projectile force as to produce so near an ibrium in the centrifugal and centripetal powers infinitely intelligent: therefore this Cause must be

As all the planets move in orbits more or less ellipical, when they could have been made to move in circles by a particular adjustment of the attractive and projectile forces; the Divine purpose must be best answered by the eccentric orbit. The habitable best answered by the eccentric orbit. earth evidently derives very great advantage from the elliptical orbit; for, in consequence of it, the sun seven or eight days of every year longer on the hern side of the equator than he is on the southern; e from the 21st of March, when he crosses the equaaorthward, to the 23d of September, when he again arns to the equator, there are 186 days; but from le 23d of September, or autumnal equinox, to the 21st of March, or vernal equinox, there are only 179 days. From this circumstance the northern hemisphere, t perion of land, is considerably warmer towards be polar regions than in similar latitudes towards the nth poles where an equal degree of temperature is needed. Circumnavigators have not yet been to be a because of the great cold of the south polar reas) to proceed beyond seventy-two or seventy-three grees of south latitude; or, which is the same thing, preach to the south pole nearer than about 1200 siles: but the northern frigid zone, possessing a greatification and the solution of the pole, i. e. to nearly eighty-two degrees of bulk latitude. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

# MONITOR.—No. 3.

OF TRUE DEVOTION.

How frequently do men deceive themselves by that a rengion, which St. James warns us of, chap. I. Some think it consists in saying over many prayer, there, in doing many outward works to the gloss of God and service of our neighbor. Some place in continual desire of salvation, and others in great surficutions. These things are all good, and even seemed to a certain degree; but none of these is the principal thing, or essence of true piety. That say by which we are sanctified, and entirely devoted in Ged, consists in doing his will precisely in all ciron, which St. James warns us of, chap. i. to God, consists in doing his will precisely in all circumstances of life. Take what steps you please, do wat good works you will, yet shall you not be re-

warded, but for having done the will of the sovereign questioned him concerning his country and his busi- The priests, suppressing a smile at his aimplied Master. Although your servant should do wonders, ness; but they presently perceived that he was unactually then proceeded to explain their theology to their Master. Although your servant should do wonders, yet if he did not that very business which you would have done, you would not value his performances,

tly complain of him as a bad servant. That perfect devoting ourselves to God, from which devotion has its name, requires that we should not only to the will of God, but also that we should do it with "He loveth a cheerful giver," and without the heart, no obedience is acceptable to him. We ought to think it a happiness to serve such a master. Let me add, that this devoting ourselves to God, must be habitual; we must be alike resigned to him in all circumstances, even those that are most opposite to our views, our inclinations, and our projects; and it must keep us in a comtant readiness to part with our estate, our time, our liberty, our life, and our rep tion. To be effectually in this disposition, is to have true devotion. But as the will of God is often hid from us, there is still one step farther to make in this renouncing ourselves; it is to do the divine will with a ence; I say a blind, but judicious obedience. This is what all men are obliged to; even those, who are most onightened and capable to lead others to God, must themselves submit to be led by him.

FROM THE METHODIST RECORDER.

"UNITED WE STAND-DIVIDED WE FALL." This is one of those self-evident truths that require but little argument to render demonstrable to every intelligent mind. And where men associate them selves togetherin communities, it should be held as sacted, not merely as sentimental, or as theory, but as matter of fact, and uniform practice. And every efould be exerted to obtain a universal application of the practice of it, and specially in a religious society. As Methodists, perhaps few communities can boast of more union of sentiment relative to the great and important octrines of the gospel, than ourselves, and wherever our members are found, either in Europe or Americs, whether ministers or laity, there exists a congeniality of opinion. But besides these fundamental doctrines of the gospel, there are other interesting matters, necessarily connected with our welfare as thy of consideration.-Associated as we are in small communities, there are circumstances which call for a special consolidation of interest both temporal and spiritual. "To bear each other's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." It not unfrequently occurs that the progress of society, and the safety and faithfulness of our members, depend upon a recipro-city of pecuniary interest. And " to assist each other ess," is not among the inferior classes of duties. Is a member of society a mechanic, or is he ng some mercantile avocation, he calculates upon the patronage of those with whom he is associated, as a Christian, and these calculations are founde upon an assurance that the influence of the love and precepts of Jesus Christ actuate the hearts and practice of his brethren; and where this kind of inter course is properly attended to, few things contribute more largely to produce a mutual exchange of genu-ine friendship; while persons not members, observe this arrangement with approbation, and exclaim "see how these Christians love." But in societies where this is not cultivated, very serious consequences follow, and perhaps a total annihilation of the society Probably some excellent brother who has benevolen assisted in sustaining the principal weight of the society, in pursuing some business which has been sup ported by the calls of some friends, but which friend from some small pecuniary deduction offered from another quarter, gradually decline dealing with him, and consequently his affairs depreciate until he discovers, to his extreme mortification, he can no longer continue in the place, and support either his family or the church, he is therefore compelled to seek anothe residence.—The result perhaps is, that a considerable number in the society have to pursue the same plan; so eventually absolute ruin threatens the society, it broken up, not being able any longer from the want of absolute friends to sustain, the weight of the charge, -while the emigrants are scattered to and fro, and living; and some fall into snares, while others, unable to endure the rudeness of the shock, sink to rise no more, and their children are left a prey to every kind of corruption. Nor are those who are left in the original place in a much better situation than their emigrating brethren; for, not capable of supporting the expense of society, their privileges become few, and less interesting, and are ultimately given up.—The world, that vast vortex, swallows all. Gospel preaching is heard no longer, Christian communion is lost, and the people are left destitute of evangelical instruc-

These things are by no means matters of mere speculation, but the result of particular observation, arising from real fact; and the subject calls loud for reformation, and should be warmly advocated by ministers and people, both as it relates to sentiment and practice, but specially practice. What do our revivals and increase avail us, if we pursue a method that inevitably scatters the members, thus gathered, to the four winds of heaven—And these observations are most applicable to that part of the work called charges,

and particularly small ones.

Should it be said that members from these charges emigrate into the country, and become useful in form-ing new societies, we may reply, this is not generally the case, and provided it was, does it constitute a principle, or reason why we should pursue a mode alto-gether derogatory to the first principles of humanity and religion! Must we countenance the continuance of a system which threatens the members of our community with rein, and a great part of the church with lesolation! And then by way of salvo for our unrighteous conduct attribute the whole result to Provi-dence! It is time for the Methodists to practise, as well as hold good sentiments, and the best of sentiment without regular practice is a mere burlesque upon human beings, but more particularly upon Christians. Let our people rally round each other, and "bear each other's burdens," and they will find this is a most ex-

#### cellent mode of so fulfilling the law of Christ. OBSERVER. New Brunswick, February.

The late Jane Taylor is deservedly considered as mong the most agreeable and instructive of British female writers. The following, perhaps, is the most masterly of any of the last productions of her pen, conveying in a guise of singular ingenuity, a grave and impressive moral. - R. I. American.

# How IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

In a remote period of antiquity, when the supernatural and marvellous obtained a readier credence than now, it was fabled that a stranger of extraordinary appearance was observed pecing the atreets of one of the most magnificent cities of the east, remarking with an eye of intelligent curiosity every surrounding object. Several individuals gathered around him,

ness; but they presently perceived that he was unacquainted with their language, and he soon discovered himself to be equally ignorant of the most common his happiness when he was given to understand that usages of society. At the same time, the dignity and intelligence of his air and demeanor forbade the idea of his being either a barbarian or a lunatic.—When at length he understood by their signs, that they wished to be informed whence he came, he pointed with great significance to the sky; upon which the crowd, concluding him to be one of their deities, were proceeding to pay him divine honors; but he no sooner comprehended their design, than he rejected it with horror; and bending his knees and rating his hands towards heaven in the attitude of prayer, gave them to understand that he also was a worship or of the powers above.

After a time, it is said that the discount of the powers are time, it is said that the also was a worship or of the powers above. After a time, it is said that the mysterious stranger

accepted the hospitalities of one of the nobles of the city; under whose roof he applied himself with great diligence to the acquirement of the language, in which he made such surprising proficiency, that in a few days he was able to hold intelligent intercourse with those around him. The noble host now resolved to take an early opportunity of satisfying his curiosi-ty respecting the country and quality of his guest; and upon his expressing the desire, the stranger assured him that he would answer his inquiries that evening after sunset. Accordingly as night approached, he led him forth upon the balconies of the palace, which overlooked the wealthy and populous city. Innumerable lights from its busy streets and splended palaces were now reflected from the dark bosom of its noble river, where stately vessels laden with rich merchandise from all parts of the known world, lay anchored in the port. This was a city in which the sound of the harp and the viol, and the sound of the millstone were continually heard; and craftsmen of all kinds of crafts were there; and the light of a candle was seen in every dwelling; and the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride were heard there. The stranger mused awhile upon the glittering scene, and lis ened to the confu ed murmur of mingling sounds Then suddenly raised his eyes to the starry firmament, he fixed them with an expressive gaze on the beautiful evening star which was just sinking behind a dark grove that surre inded one of the principal temples in the city. "Marvel not," said he to his host, "that I am wont to gaze with fond affection on vonder silvery star. That was my home; yes, I was lately an inhabitant of that tranquil planet; from whence a vain curiosity has tempted me to wander. Often had I beheld with wondering admiration, this brilliant world of yours, ever one of the brightest gems in our firma-ment; and the ardent desire I had long felt to know ove to traverse the mighty void, and to direct my course to this distant sphere. To that permission lowever, one condition was annexed, to which my eagerness for the enterprise induced me hastily to consent; namely, that I must thenceforth remain an ababitant of this strange earth, and undergo all the vicissitudes to which its natives are subject. Tell me, therefore, I pray you, what is the lot of man; and exore fully than I yet understand, all that hear and see around me."

It was but a few weeks after his arrival on our earth, when, walking in the cool of the day with his friend in the outskirts of the city, his attention was arrested by the appearance of a spacious inclosure near which they passed; he inquired the use to which

it was appropriated. "It is," replied the nobleman, "a place of public "I do not understand you," said the stranger.

"It is the place," repeated his friend, "where w "Excuse me, sir," replied his companion, with some ent, "I must trouble you to explain your-

self vet further." The nobleman repeated the information in still plain

er terms. "I am still at a loss to comprehend you perfectly," said the stranger, turning deadly pale. "This must relate to something of which I was not only totally ig-"This must norant in my own world, but of which I have, as yet, had no intimation in yours. I pray you, therefore, to satisfy my curiosity; for if I have any clue to your meaning, this, surely, is a matter of more mighty con-cernment than any to which you have hitherto direct-

"My good friend," replied the nobleman, "you must be indeed a novice amongst us, if you have yet to learn that we must all sooner or later, submit to take our places in these dismal abodes; nor will I deny that it is one of the least desirable circumstance which appertain to our condition; for which reason it is a matter rarely referred to in polished society, and this accounts for your being hitherto uninformed on the subject. But, truly, sir, if the inhabitants of the

becoming more serious than was agreeable, declared he must refer him to the priests for further informa-tion, this subject being very much out of his prov-

lost upon the enraptured stranger.

When the first transports of his emotion had subsided, he began to reflect with sore uneasiness of the time he had already lost since his arrival.

" Alas, what have I been doing !" exclaim "This gold which I have been collecting, tell me reverend priests, will it avail me any thing when the thirty or forty years are expired which you say, I may possibly sojourn in your planet!"
"Nay, (replied the priests,) but verily you will find

it of excellent use so long as you remain in it."

"A very little of it shall suffice me," replied he, for consider how soon this period will be past; what avails it what my condition may be for so short a season? I will betake myself, from this hour, to the grand

concerns of which you have charitably informed me." Accordingly, from that period, continues the legend, the stranger devoted himself to the performance of those conditions on which he was told, his future welfare depended; but, in so doing he had an opposi tion to encounter wholly unexpected, and for which he was even at a loss to account. By thus devoting his chief attention to his chief interests, he excited the surprise, the contempt, and even the enmity of most of the inhabitants of the city, and they rarely mentioned him but with a term of reproach, which has been variously rendered by all the modern languages.

Nothing could equal the stranger's surprise at this circumstance, as well as that of his fellow-citizens appearing, generally, so extremely indifferent as they did to their own interests. That they should have so little prudence and forethought as to provide only for their necessitie and pleasures for that short part of their existence in which they were to remain in this planet be could consider only as the effect of dis dered intellect, so that he returned their incivilities to himself, with affectionate expostulation, accompanied

by lively emotions of compassion and amazement.

If ever he was tempted for a moment to violate any of the conditions of his future happiness, he bewaile something of its condition, was at length unexpected-ly gratified. I received permission and power from the invitations he received from others to do any thing inconsistent with his real interets, he had but one an swer-"Oh!" he would say, "I am to die-I am to

# OH DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

When the plague was in London, and multitude died every day, as a gentleman was passing along the street a woman threw up a sash, and in agonies of dissolving nature shrieked out those heart rending words. "O death, death, death!" What her situation was, or what became of her, we know not; but the probability is that she was unprepared for this sudde awful transition from time to eternity; and that the agonies of her soul and body wrung those dreadful ords from her lips. O how dreadful is the death of the wicked. My soul shudders at the thought. They look back upon a life of sin and folly; a life spent in forgetfulness of God and eternal realities: and forward upon an eternity of wo and misery, and feel too that they richly deserve it. Already have the pains of hell got hold upon them. Already do they feel the gnawings of that worm that never dies. In such an hour, O sinner, what can support you? where will you, Oh! where can you fly? Such an hour is hasbe sounding in your ears, "In a moment they shall die, and the people shall be troubled at midnight." die, and the people shall be troubled at midnight.<sup>7</sup> In such an hour as ye think not the son of man cometh." And O, seek the Lord while he may be found. Well may every pious heart dissolve in pity towards creatures, that will have no mercy upon themselves, but cry peace, peace, till sudden destruction cometh. And well may their hearts dissolve in gratitude and praise to Him who hath taken away the sting of death, and who at last will enable them to say, "O death where is thy sting?"—Ch. Mirror.

# LOVE TO GOD.

It is necessary that men should be deeply impress with just notions of the object of their worship, partic-ularly that he is the only true God, the Maker of all this accounts for your being hitherto uninformed on the subject. But, truly, sir, if the inhabitants of the place whence you came are not liable to any similar misfortune, I advise you to betake yourself back again with all speed; for be assured there is no escape here; nor could I guarantee your safety for a single hour."

"Alaa," replied the adventurer, "I must submit to the conditions of my enterprise, of which, till now, I little understood the import. But explain to me, I beseech you, something more of the nature and consequences of this wondrous metamorphosis, and tell me at what feriod it most commonly happens to man. While he thus spoke, his voice faltered, and his whole frame shook violently. His countenance was as pale as death, and a cold dew stood in large drops on his forehead.

By this time his companion, finding the discourse becoming more serious than was agreeable, declared he must refer him to the priests for further information, this subject being very much out of his provthings, and the possessor of all perfection, to whom there is not any being equal, or like, a second in orpecoming more serious than was agreeable, declared he must refer him to the priests for further information, this subject being very much out of his proving the contents of the priests for further information, this subject being very much out of his proving ince.

"How!" exclaimed the stranger, "then I cannot have understood you—do the priests only die?—are not you to die also."

His friend, eväling these questions, hastily conducted this importunate companion to one of their magnificent temples, where he gladly consigned him to the instruction of the priesthood.

The emotion which the stranger had betrayed when he received the first idea of death, was yet slight in comparison with that which he experienced as soon as he gathered from the discourses of the priests, some notion of immortality, and the alternative of happines might be secured. His seageness to learn the nature of these terms, excited the surface for the many for misery in a future state. But this sgony of mind was exchanged for transport when he learned, that, by the performance of certain conditions before death, the state of happiness might be secured. His seageness to learn the nature of these terms, excited the surface and obedience arising from partial considerations, as the light of the vanis is to any picture of it it date and even the contempt of his sucred teachers. They advised him to remain satisfied for the present with the instruction he had received, and to defer the remainder of the discussion till to-morrow.

"How!" exclaimed the native of happiness might be secured. His eagerness to learn the nature of these terms, excited the surprise and even the contempt of his sucred teachers. They advised him to remain satisfied for the present with the instruction he had received, and to defer the remainder of the discussion till to-morrow.

"How!" exclaimed the nature of these torms, excited the surprise and even the contempt of his acred teachers. They advised him to remain satisfied for the present with the instruction he had received, a

VARIOUS DENIALS OF CHRIST.

Does the intemperate man suppose that by merely professing himself a Christian, he acknowledges Christ? If he does, he is ruinously mistaken. Every act of intemperance cries out in a londer language than Peter's, "I know not the man:" Does the blasplemer, the common swearer, or the Sabbath breaker, imagine that because he is born in a Christian country, he has any concerning the Christian country, he has any concerning the Christian country. try, he has any connexion with Christ? If he does he is fatally wrong. Every time he blasphemes, or curses, or breaks the Sabbath, he cries out in a louder durses, or breaks the Sabbath, he eries out in a louder language than Peter's, "I know not the man." Or does he who cheats or defrauds his neighbor, cherishes malicious designs against him, and intends if he can, to do him a private mischief, suppose that he has any passes in with Christ? All his thoughts, all his actions, are continually crying out, "What is Christ to me?—I know not the man."

" He that hath ears to hear, let him hear!" A certain Mr. B-, although a noted infidel, and ffer at every thing serious, was a constant attendant at his own parish church. He led the choir in singing, and it was an uncommon love for this science, that induced him to attend on public worship. Determined, however, not to profit by the hearing of the word, it was his constant custom as soon as the ser-mon was to be delivered, to rest his head between his hands, stopping his ears closely, and thus continuing

till the close of the discourse.

One Sabbath day, while thus sitting, having ears and hearing not, a large fly settled on a sore which he had on his nose, and tickled it to a degree of painful irritability. Mr. B-- bore it some time with the fortitude of a stoic, till the exquisite pain obliged him at length to remove one hand from his ear to drive away the tormentor. He did so, and at that critical moment the emphatic words, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear!" uttered by the preacher, reached his hearing, and by God's will touched his heart. He listened attentively to the remainder of the sermon, which was an awakening appeal to the sinner. He felt that he was lost, and rested not, till after much sorrowing, he sought the Lord, and happily found him to be precious to his soul .- Christian Guzette.

#### FROM THE BRUNSWICK (MAINE) BAPTIST HERALD. REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE.

The following interesting circumstance, which occurred in this town a few years since, may be relied; on as a fact, as the writer received it from the party

concerned. The family of a pious woman was reduced by pover ty almost to a state of starvation. Her husba been for some time confined to his bed by sickness, and she, having her time taken up by attention to him, had been unable to provide for herself and children. One evening when they had ate their last morsel, not even so much as a potatoe being left for their next neal, the good woman, borne down with fatigue and sorrow, knelt in presence of her little innocents and laid her case before the Lord. While praying she felt an unusal degree of confidence in Him, who alone knew her distress. This produced a calm and peaceful frame of mind, and in this state she, with her ly, retired to rest. At a late hour in the night a peron knocked at the door and asked, if they were in bed? The woman answered in the affirmative and desired to know who was at the door? On being told, 'a friend," she arose and went to the door, where, to her surprise, she was presented with nearly a week's provisions for herself and family. The person left her without giving a reason for his appearance at so late an hour, and only requested that she would say nothing about the matter. She was the more asto as it came from a source the least expected. Her gratitude can be more easily conceived, than expressed. God grant that this remarkable providence may be made a blessing to all such as are in want, and that tening upon yon. Such an awful end awaits every they may receive grace to trust in him, who is not unimpenitent careless soul! Let those awful words every mindful even of the lily of the field, and without whose notice not a sparrow falleth to the ground

# PROVIDENTIAL GUEST.

A widow at Dort in Holland, who was very industrious, was left by her husband, an eminent carpenter, with a comfortable house, some land, and two boats for carrying merchandise and passengers on the canals. She was also supposed to be worth about ten nals. She was also supposed to be worth about ten thousand guilders in ready money, which she employ-ed in a hempen and sail cloth manufactory, for the purpose of increasing her fortune, and instructing her children, a son and two daughters, in useful branches

of business. One night about nine o'clock, in the year 1785, a one night about this ownth musket and broad sword, came to her house and requested lodging. "I let no lodgings, friend," said the widow, "and besides, I

bodies were buried in a cross road, and a stone erected over the grave with this inscription:—" Here lies the remains of four unknown ruffians, who deservedly lost their lives in an attempt to rob and murder a wor-thy woman and her family. A stranger who slept in the house, to which Divine Providence undoubtedly directed him, was the principal instrument in preventing the perpetration of such horrid designs, which justly entitles him to a lasting memorial, and the thanks

of the public."

The widow presented the soldier with one hundred guineas, and the city settled a handsome pension on him for the rest of his life.

ON EARTH PEACE-GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN."



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1825.

AMERICAN TRACT MAGAZINE. We are happy to hear that this useful and entertain ing little work meets with a degree of patronage from a discerning public, which it justly merits. Already has the society been called to reprint the four first Methodist minister in Missouri, observing a notice of the Tract Magazine in the Herald, some weeks since, took occasion to read the same to his congregations, They may not have read so many books upon mathe and the consequence was, that an order was immediately despatched to the publishers for seventy-five copies. We hope this instance of successful exertion on the part of one preacher, will stimulate hundreds to go AND DO LIKEWISE. That preacher who contents himself with meeting his congregations at stated seasons, and merely administering the public ordinances of religion, may succeed in quieting his conscience, and may pass through life with ease, and a degree of worldly honor; but is he not in danger of being classed with the "wicked and slothful servant," in the day of judgment?-We hope the preachers in the December 15, 1824. Speaking upon this subject he Methodist connexion, who are so frequently changing their sphere of labor, will have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the tracts, magazines, and religious papers, introduced by them into the families of their charge, will cheer the hearts of hundreds of the followers of the Lamb, and carry weekly though silent admonitions to the hearts and consciences of hundreds more of the thoughtless and the gay, long after the grammar boys through Cæsar's Commentaries,' or voice of the preacher shall have ceased to vibrate in

### EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Our readers will perceive that the correspondence respecting the Education Society occupies a considerthe commencement of the American Education Society, there were some things which unfortunately gave it a sectarian appearance, and left an unfavorable impression on the minds of many pious and well disposed individuals. If the objections to the Society can be fairly met, and the prejudices against it removed through the medium of the Herald, we shall feel hanpy in having rendered an essential service to the community. We are free to confess that we believe the Society to be established on catholic principles, whatever impressions the misdirected zeal of some of its friends may have made to the contrary. That the society is engaged in a good cause, no sincere Christian, we think, can for a moment doubt: They are not only providing means whereby the gospel may be tion of many parts of our country as to ministers and the collection of souls then for the proposition of literature. enabling the poor themselves to preach the gospel.—

In every place where the Spirit of the Lord is poured upon the people, and the hearts of many are turned anto him, there are to be found pious young men, whose souls burn with the desire of spreading the made the subjects of animadversion and correction, whose souls burn with the desire of spreading the "good tidings" wherever the footsteps of men are to be found. They feel the need of some preparation, some quire whether those statements were true or false.

without noticing such corrections, or appearing to in literature under the most embarrassing circumstances. And also from the fact that notwithstanding the Methodist Church in America has been orfound. They feel the need of some preparation, some quire whether those statements were true or false. study, to enable them to become workmen that need In your paper of the 23d ult. is a communication ganized but about forty years, she is the mother of a ty is to take these young men by the hand, and give gregationalist," in your paper of the 2d inst. replies, among evangelical Christians.

and inquiries of A. K. which appeared in Zion's He- ral features of Dr. Beecher's report, and that of the rald a few weeks since, excited but very little interest in my breast, till I saw the communication of " A ticular respect also, that they both mention that part Congregationalist," in your paper of the 2d instant. of the state of New York bordering upon Connecticut. I have admired the frankness of this writer in each of as being a moral wilderness. The latter say, "In one his pieces, and my reluctance to say any thing on the county in that state adjoining Connecticut, there are

of complaint. I would leave every society to manage ny this is ingratitude, and looks like that narrow spi tions against the American Education Society, (though with a jealousy as cold as death." not against that exclusively,) which I trust the present I hope, however, from the spirit of the last report of ccasion will either weaken or confirm.

My first objection lies against their manner of estinating the number of competent ministers of the gos- I am persuaded he feels more cordiality towards his bel. This has been done by the degree of education brethren—And while I heartily wish success to all and intellectual culture they have possessed. This society has recourse to college catalogues, and reckons and intellectual improvement of mankind for their ob all those graduates, who have entered the ministry, ject. I trust he will open his arms wide enough to emas competent teachers of religion, though they may be brace not only the learned ministers of the gospel, but Arians, Socinians, Universalists or Papists. They all those who are called and owned of their Master. do indeed reckon some who have not received the honors of the university; but it is only where their education will compare with those who have. Of course they exclude a great many from the list of competent ministers of the gospel, whom Christ has called and honored in the sacred office. I am not now in possession of all the documents which would prove this; but I have an extract from the report of this society, made in 1818, which is in point. In remarking upon this, and comparing those whom the directors consider competent and incompetent preachers of the word of God, a writer in the Boston Yankee, of May 13, 1819, says of numbers; and the demand is rapidly increasing. A the latter, "They may not have so much general knowledge as some others; but they have as much knowledge of human nature and the work of God's Spirit. matics; but they are as well versed in divinity. They may not have so much Latin and Greek; but they are as well read in the Scriptures. They may not have so just a pronunciation; but they have as much of the anointing of the Holy One. They may not have so graceful an action; but they have as much zeal. They may not share so largely in the honors and favors of the world; but they have as many, nay, I believe, more seals of their ministry." I cannot deny

myself the pleasure of giving a short extract from the

letter of the Rev. P. Fisk, published in Zion's Herald,

says; "Really, then, it does seem to me, that" the

question, when we contemplate the prospects of the

church, is not, how many well educated ministers are

there? but how many evangelical ministers are there?

Christ? Not how many are able to ' conduct a class of

through Homer's Iliad, but how many are able and

disposed faithfully to warn the wicked, guide the in-

quiring, and comfort the afflicted?"

These sentiments will be found in perfect accordance with the New Testament, whether we consider the able space in the Herald to-day. It is true, that at example of Christ in choosing his ministers and apostles, or the instructions of the latter to the churches upon the same subject. The conduct of the American Education Society, therefore, may justly be censured; for while it departs from the design of the New Testament its practice has an uncharitable and forbidding aspect towards a large number of evangelical ministers, and a direct tendency to keep the word of life from millions of their fellow creatures.

o to obtain funds for the education of young men for of the Society,) in any shape." I presume he ha the ministry. This has generally been done by representing a liberal education as of the first impor-tance, understating the number of competent minispreached to the poor, but they are at the same time the means of grace. But I do not say that this has the salvation of souls than for the promotion of interaction of the promotion of th

poverty of their situation, and shrink from encountering difficulties which to them appear absolutely insurance mountable. Now the object of the Education Society of Connecticut," &c., signed by Lythat I am not able to immind be of the Herald. The Methodists are a religious sect; and therefore the object of the Education Society. "A Conassociation is to increase religion in the world. They mountable. Now the object of the Education Socie- against the American Education Society. "A Con- association is to increase religion in the world. They the these young men by the hand, and give greentionalist," in your paper of the 2d inst. replies wish to avail themselves of every means calculated to them those advantages for which their souls are pant. "that the American Education Society has never ing. The walls of our Zion are now guarded by ma- adopted that pamphlet as expressing its own views." ny vigilant watchmen, whose services would have been But if he will take up that pamphlet, (published I be- all others. lost to the church, were it not for the benevolent ex- lieve in 1817) and compare with it the report of the literacy, under the Divine favor, and with the assist- ky, when Mr. Badger was there. He could interpret month. He here met his excellent mother Keopull ertions of this Society. Why then should Christians American Education Society of 1818, and the reports not unite in so good a cause? There may be defects for several years following, he will find that the latter in the system of the Society—let them be pointed out, have at least "adapted the viewe" of that pamphlet. of vindication; for it is an opinion with me that eve and let them be remedied. But let not the mists of This is the more likely, because, as he allows, that ry thing ought to stand upon its own merits. prejudice blind our eyes to the immense advantages pamphlet was written and published before the the Church might derive from a harmony of efforts "American Education Society came into existence." It could not, however, have been more than two, and I think not more than one year before, and probably led the way to the reports that followed. There is The correspondence which ensued upon the remarks not only a striking coincidence in the spirit and gene-American Education Society of 1818, but in this parovercome by the ingenuity and good humor of his last.

I was afruid from the commencement of this correspondence upon a subject which I knew divided the public sentiment; and enlisted feeling on both sides, that it would terminate in a wider breach, and more dissonant feelings than existed at its commencement. But "A Congregationalist" has nearly dissipated my fear. He says it gives in "A Congregationalist" has nearly dissipated my fear. He says it gives in "Paesauge to fine Quarter and adds." I do helicon to the merits of the Education Society is and adds. "I do helicon the content of the Education Society is not known to the writer that they ever discontinuate utility to all saked about the difference between the Methodists and others, they said it made no difference to them; and others, they said it made no difference to them; and others, they said it made no difference to them; and others, they said it made no difference to them; and others, they said it made no difference to them; and others, they said it made no difference to them; and others, they said it made no difference to them; and others, they said it made no difference to them; and others, they said it made no difference to them; and others, they said it made no difference to them; ingo of Providence towards the missionaries of the society send over all Christian people; they loved all Christian peop cation Society;" and adds, " I do believe that the ed a reply. And here let me add in the words of that great body of your denomination labor under some writer, "It is ingratitude to represent the supply of misapprehensions respecting it, which a closer exami- ministers less than it is, and thus make no account of nation would not fail to remove." Thus kindly invit- what God has wrought. It is not to be supposed that fession as ed to the examination by one of its declared friends, the directors would do this wilfully; but if not wilful- fer against them. I could not answer it to my own conscience, or the ly, they have done it ignorantly: It seems they know public, were I longer to keep silence. Your corres- but little of ministers and Christians beyond their own

the deposition of the family relative to this affair. The | subjects of minor importance, and with me not matters | but by men full of faith and the Holy Ghost. To de- | its own affairs in its own way. But still I have objectrit of bigotry which regards the prosperity of others

> this society, they have in some measure changed their views on this subject. As for "A Congregationalist," literary institutions which have the religious, moral A METHODIST.

Me Ranger

The gentleman who comes forward, with a spirit so manly and candid, to vindicate the Education Society, has taken so respectful a notice of my communication on that subject, that it would indicate a want of courtesy (to say nothing more) in me, were I to remain altogether silent. I am, however, so well aware of his superior lit-erary advantages, that I should not be willing to place myself in any other attitude with respect to him, than that of a humble inquirer. And should I be assured fully lay aside my pen. I can but look upon the sub-ject as one involving no small degree of public inter-est. If the society is founded on broad and liberal principles, and is calculated to promote the interests of the different denominations equally, then Baptists, Methodists, &c. ought to be convinced of it, that they may be disposed to contribute their aid to its support, and avail themselves of its benefits. But should it not be that catholic-institution which its friends say it is, quiring what they shall do to be saved. Serious atits real character ought to be developed, that none may be deceived by its exterior specious aspect.

There are a few points in the gentleman's last communication on which I wish to remark. The pamphlet which has been noticed I have not in possession, and therefore can make no further reference to it at American Society originated from the same sourse of the Connecticut Society, and that the latter had become an auxiliary to the former. And I also supposed that the object of the parent society and its auxilauxiliaries adopted to promote that object were recognised and approved by the parent society. I would goes to strengthen the idea that the parent socie at least indirectly countenanced the pamphlet. While Not, how many who have received the honors of a travelling in Vermont a few years since, I knew college; but how many who have received the spirit of Christ? Not how many are able to 'conduct a class of advised him to offer himself as a beneficiary to the Vermont Education Society, and put into his hand a pamphlet issued from that Society. On giving the pam-phlet a cursory perusal, I found that a considerable of the Connecticut address was incorporated with it. I think I am correct in supposing that the Vermont So-ciety is auxiliary to the American Society. If so, this fact goes very far to prove that the Connecticut Society holds a much nearer relation to the American So am still confident that Episcopalians, Baptists and Methodists were entirely excluded by the pamphlet

From the following words of the gentleman's comhave no zeal in the promotion of learning. "And I ries venture (says he) to say, though it may ture, that nothing would give them (the directors of the Society) more heart-felt pleasure, than to see their Methodist brethren coming forward with their usual My second objection relates to the means resorted zeal to prosecute the same object, (that is, the object embraced the opinion which has so much prevailed, that learning is a thing about which Methodists are the salvation of souls than for the promotion

promote so noble and glorious a purpose. But they are careful not to let one species of means so completely engress their attention as to exclude the use of all others. Whether the Methodists, with all their ilance of Divine grace, have been enabled to effect their object in any degree, I leave to the public to decide. I have felt it my duty to make the

will be to let them "depend entirely for their re

I wish to have it understood, that I am a decided friend to all benevolent and charitable institutions which are supported and conducted on fair and honorprinciples; and even if they are sectarian in pro-on as well as principle, I have no objections to of-

COMMUNICATED.

Dr. Robinson, in his historical remarks, observes, that some people think that men are born only to believe what they were taught by others, without reason, lieve or examination. Hence, in looking over an hadron the Norfolk pondent "writes with entire freedom, not as a stranger, but a friend and brother;" and in the same spirit. I trust I write; and whatever difference of opinion may ultimately be found between us, as to the merits of the Education Society, I hope we shall convince the world we are brethren still.

The particular style of the Education Society, the denomination of its officers, its patrons and beneficiaries, the mode of raising and applying its funds, are

#### MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS.

REVIVAL ON MARBLEHEAD CIRCUIT. Salem, March, 7, 1825.

DEAR BROTHER. I doubt not it will give von pleasure to receive a line from an old friend, especially as I am prepared to give you that intelligence, which must be interesting to all the friends of Zion. The good work, which I mentioned in a former communication, is still progressi in this place. There has been a gradual and regular increase of our congegation for some months past; and between twenty and thirty have been added to the church, and several more are to join soon. Some recently have found peace with God through faith in Christ, and are now rejoicing in a Saviour's love. And at no time, has the prospect been more flattering than at the present. Last evening, after preaching, at our second meeting, we had a very solemn and interesting season-At the close of which, eight or ten mourning souls came to the altar for prayers; while it was manifest there were others present, who felt the need of a Savjour. And we have no doubt, if the church is engaged, the Lord will hear prayer, and we shall see a more extensive work of grace than has as vet been realized.

At my last visit to Marblehead, on Wednesday, ound the good work there, in an interesting state. Brother Colburn, a local prescher, il supplying them at present, and has much oncouragement to labor. A number have lately been added to the church, who promise to be useful members. Others are still intention is generally paid to the word, and the pleasing hope that the Lord will carry on his work, is cherished by believers.

Ipswich, another part of my circuit, I have recently visited; and though I cannot give so flattering an account, I am encouraged to believe the Lord hath rich blessings in store for them there. Some intimations of good are seen, and we hope the Lord will soon revive his work powerfully, in that ancient town. The ociety have a neat and convenient house, and a res pectable congregation. Let us continue to pray for the prosperity of Zion, till she shal become a name and a praise in all the earth.

> Yours, affectionately, J. FILLMORE.

REVIVAL AMONG THE INDIANS IN CANADA.

We stated some time ago that the Missionary Sta tion of the Methodists in Upper Casada, had experienced the tokens of Divine mercy: The following extract of a communication from Thomas E. Hughes, published in the Pittsburg Recorder, not only confirme the intelligence already gives, but exhibits, in a very striking and pleasing point of view, the operation of religion on the principles and conduct of the natives. Their Christian liberality is worthy of imitation .-Family Visiter.

"Near Sandusky, there s a large swamp, where both Indians and white peope met to gather cranber-ries When the Sabbath came on, the Indians kept directors of but many of the white people continued to gather to see their river, who informed me, that some time before that, a number of Indians, on their way from Sandusky to Columbus, lodged with them. They asked a blessing and returned thanks at their meals. One who could imperfectly speak the English language, told the famiworship; that it was their custom also to worship, and wished to have the liberty in their bouse; which was granted. They sung a psalm or hymn, which had been translated into their language; and kneeled, one led with prayer in a very solemn tone of voice. Most of the time, the tears were running over his cheeks; and all appeared devout. The family observed that he freque

sus in prayer.
"On the Saturday before the first Sabbath which we passed with the Mission family at the Maumee river, two Wyandot families, on their way from Malden to Upper Sandusky, had camped near the Mission house. The two oldest men came in, and continued with us of 5 months at Jernsalem, he had sold 703 contents not to be ashamed. But alas! they too often feel the poverty of their situation, and shrink from encountering difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And there are a numing difficulties which to the mission family at Maumee. And the mission fa sung a hymn or two in their own language; then kneeled down, and the old man led in prayer. After prayer I held a conversation with them by the help of extends from June 23 to August 24, 1323. King fi one of the scholars, a decent young man, now learning arithmetic, who had been at the school at Sanduswell.—In answer to inquiries, these men informed us that they formerly lived at Sandusky; but latterly resided at Malden, and were going now to live at Sandusky—that there are about 25 families of the Wyan—word, that, unless he reformed, "he would die and it," dot nation living at Malden. About one half of these I did not suppose that the American Education Society was a national institution only in "phraseology."

But what excited an unfavorable suspicion in my mind was that it was called such with a view of giving it greater celebrity. The Bible Society, I think, might become a national institution, in the proper sense of the phrase, with much less exceptions than the Education Society. And the same might be the case with mandments of Christ, and feel comfortable in the ways are contact received. some other societies. But still I think the safest way of religion. When asked whatthey knew of Christ; will be to let them "depend entirely for their reif he died while in the world; the old man replied, will be to let them "depend entirely for their resources on the voluntary contributions of the public." I believe it will be better for the interests of the several societies as well as for the nation.

From the gentleman's reply to my last question, I gather some very pleasing information—that is, that "Every candidate for the bounty of the Society selects his own please of study." For This foot I was been difference to them; they loved all Christian people; they loved all man-

In noticing the late pleasure party at Washi which visited the North Carolina 74 on the Salle day, together with the fact that the President of the United States and "a host of distinguished public as private men" had visited the theatre, the editor of the Recorder and Telegraph has the following remarks

If, by closing our eyes upon these facts blot their record from the annals of the tr contagion of their example from the hr countrymen, we would be the last to trout or our readers, with their recital. But the sle fact is, that such violations of duty do not the day, or the year, that gave them birth. N. are remembered long by multitudes, who for the percepts of morality have no power, of recollection

be remembered and followed, at least so far a example is public, and open to the observation of Suppose then our matter, suppose they should to a man convert the Sabbath into a day of festivity and amuse ment!—who would guarantee the preservation of on liberty for a single century? No man, who list du considered the nature of a Republican governments from and traced the history of such governments from the origin to their extinction.

We make our appeal, then, to the great men of the

nation, not as Christians only, but as patriot; as ask them, with all the respect due to their exalts ask them, with all the respect time to their craited rank, whether they are not opening the flood gate of ruin upon the very country whose welfare lies to their hearts. Why has France, after a gant stress their hearts. their hearts. Why has France, after a giant strug to be free, sunk back again to the level of its forr despotism? Why has Switzerland become the m suburbs of a regal dominion? Why we seem and ally still lying under the chains of oppression, to gr ous to be borne, and yet too strong to be brone Not because they are the abodes of universe Not because they are the adoles in universal igno-ance; nor because they are destitute of men capable of guiding the vast machinery of State; nor because the sun of heaven is less ready to shine upon the alim of freedom in one country than another; but become their unhappy subjects have first become the slame of their unhappy subjects have first become the slame of their unhappy. vice; because, as nations, they have forgotten God that made them, and sunk down to that moral degeneracy which such forgetfu

We are not here supposing any peculiar Divise in terference in the affairs of nations; though to dep such interference, would fall little short of Atlanta We put the question entirely on the ground of uting consequences; and then assert that a free government without virtue, is the most dangerous political org ization that can exist :- liable to be con noment when the fires of discord shall seize on its plosive energies. No integrity in the rulen; nont ty to the ruled. Assassinations, universal distract insecurity of property, frequent executions, embersh ment of public money, internal strife, and foreign war!-Is this an exaggerated representation? witness, the ancient States of Greece and Ro period of their downfal. Bear witness, too, degree American Republic-if in future times her child

Now if we would avoid this terrible destiny, every approach of vice must be met with a spirit of elem-mined resistance, whether it comes in the charon of power, or in the obscurity of private life. Every izen should regard himself as a sentinel upon the public morals; and when he perceives the enemy a proaching—the deadly enemy of republics—if he ne lects to sound the alarm, he proves himself a training his country.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Missionary Herald for March contains to journal of Mr. Fisk, from February 24 to May 6, 1824. In the early part of this period, he visited H. bron, in company with Mr. Damiani, English Com at Joppa. It is now called Haleel Bahman, that at Joppa. It is now called Haleel Bahman, that Beloved of the Merciful. It is supposed to have be built 4000 years ago; and contains at present a houses. Here Mr. Fisk saw the Turkish temp which is said to cover the cave of Machpelah and a Christians are allowed to enter. A place we al three wells, which the guide called Abraham's Israe's the side of a tremendous ravine, which runs down to the Dead Sea. It is 30 paces long, and 15 broad-Passing through Bethlehem, the birth place of our blessed Redeemer, he sold 16 copies of the Scripture, and gave away 18, and also 60 Tracts. In the come

word, that, unless he reformed, "he would die and sto the fire,"—which produced on his mind a temporary alarm. The missionary chapel at Lahinah was belicated, August 24. Sermon by Mr. Bingham, from the island of Wooshoo:—"This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The house was crowded with interested spectators.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Board, from Jan. 21, to Feb. 20, inclusive, seven thousand, eight had dred and fifteen dollars; besides \$600 to the Permanent Franciscopies. nent Fund, clothing, &c .- Telegraph and Recorder.

# MONTHLY CONCERT.

Palestine Mission-The intelligence from Pales tine communicated last Monday evening, is apparelly unfavorable; yet no one who has noticed the delifelt a great alteration; they loved religion; they worshipped God every day; and they hoped he would take them to heaven. I asked, if they now felt free from sin. They said, they could not keep from sin, they felt it in them; this made them very sorry, and they prayed to God to take their sin all away. We then informed the old man, it would not be disagreeable to us if the other man would go to prayer. They sung another hymn, then kneeled, and he prayed at considerable length. We observed that there did not appear to be repetitions in their prayers; and we were struck with the strong emphasis and solemn tone of their voice. All was sober and grave. They frequently, in prayer, said, 'O Jesus'! the tears running down their cheeks. And we observed that some of the boys of the school, who understood Wyandot,

ignior; for while mussulmans have been forbidden to ad the sacred volume, the same prohibition has not an extended to Christians. But now through the duence of the Catholics no doubt, the case is chaninfluence of the Catholics no doubt, the case is changed;—at least in theory. At Alleppo, when the Firman was first promulgated, those who had Bibles, were theretened with hanging, if they did not give them up; the tot one Bible, so far as is known, was given up, this shows with what apathy the subject is regarded by those most interested; and, on the whole, it is to be a the critical consequences of the Firman, will not great. Sandwich Islands.—The accounts from these is

Sandwich Islands.—The accounts from these is lands are, as usual, encouraging. At Mr. Thurston's meeting in Kiruah, near the western extremity of Owyhee, two meetings are uniformly held on the Sabbath, with a congregation of 600 to 1000 individuals.—The house is 60 feet long by 30 broad; and is uperior to any other building of the kind on the island. The Governor, who resides at Kiruah, always thends, and has given laws for the due observance of the Sabbath.—Four cases of special attachment to the attends, and has given laws for the due observance of the Sabbath. Four cases of special attachment to the cause of religion, were particularly related;—one of which respected the late queen Keopuolani. A nar-rative of her conversion and death, we understand in to be published by itself; and will doubtless make a very interesting Tract. When she lay upon the beautiful and the second of the death, she warned those around her, to prepare fo was entitled to such an ordinance, she expressed strong desire to "have water sprinkled on her in the name of God." Accordingly the ordinance was so lemnly administered by the Rev. Mr. Ellis.

The Waldenses.—A letter was read, from the Rev.

Bereno E. Dwight, dated at Rome, in which he give me account of this interesting people;—the one cople that preserved ancorrupt, the doctrines of hrist and his apostles, through the darkness of the Christ and his aposties, through the darkness of the Middle Ages. They inhabit three deep valleys, quit at the north part of Italy, and open only at the south Population nearly 20,000, and chiefly resident in They are a very plain, industrious, ar ole; bearing, as Mr. Dwight imagines, pious people; bearing, very strong resemblance, in their character and man very strong resemblance, in their character and man to the fathers of New England. In consequence religion, they are subject to many and gre privations; can neither be physicians nor lawyer are obliged to pay enormous taxes, and suffer various are obliged to pay enormous taxes, and suffer vario other hardships;—yet for all this, apostasies to tl Catholic religion are almost unknown.—Mr. Dwig letters of introduction to the Rev. Mr. Ber ninister among them, was received with the cordiality. He attended a little meeting, the plainness, sincerity and solemnity which seemed prevail. Although in a manner shut out from the world, Mr. Bert has a library of 7 cm coo. and is a man of general intelligence, as well as undoubted piety. In answer to an inquiry of his gues Mr. Bert remarked, that the Waldenses had always Baptized their Infants, and always done it by Affi

Chickagae Mission .- The latest intelligence ev. T. C. Stuart to the editors of the Western Lun nary, dated Monroe, Dec. 23, 1824. Mr. Stuart, r acknowledging a seasonable supply of blank ad clothing, and the arrival of 45 head of cattle, sa "As we advance in our work, it becomes more intesting and delightful—our prospects now bright.
We have had at one time and another a few drops mercy from on high to cheer our drooping hearts a refresh us in the wilderness. At our late commun. we received into our little church a white man, an dian woman, and a black woman. The Indian man speaks English, and gives clear and satisfact evidence that she possesses ardent piety. One of scholars too we confidently hope "is a new creatu —a few more are thoughful, and sometimes appear be seeking salvation. A new school has recently be pened under the instruction of brother H. Wilson Its prospects are encouraging. The prayers of c Christian friends are heard, we trust, in behalf of t long benighted and neglected people."—Southern

Ordination .- On Thursday last, the large and co Ordination.—On Thursday last, the large and comodious house recently erected at South Boston for use of the Thirteenth Congregational Church and ciety, under the postoral care of Rev. Mr. Hawes, dedicated to Almighty God. The first prayer and lections from the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Wisne dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charletow sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hawes, from Psalm 84 yell—concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Green. singing, as is usual on such occasions, was approate.—The house is of brick, has a cupola, is proven with a well toned bell, and is the second ere within one year last past in South Boston; and m within one year last past in South Boston; and me the whole number of houses for public worship in growing section of our metropolis, five; the other interest program of the program of t

# GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE INAUGURATION.

The National Intelligencer of the fifth inst. con the following account of the Inauguration of Pres

At an early hour yesterday morning the avenu the Capitol presented a lively and animated so Groups of citizens hastening to the great theatre on, were to be seen in all directions; carr olling to and fro, and ever and anon the drum and trumpet at a distance gave notice the military were in motion and repairing to their

rade grounds.
ds 12 o'clock, the military, consisting of the 1st and 2d Legion, received the Passiberr residence, with his predecessor, and several offic the Government. The cavalry led the way, an rocession moved in very handsome array, with The PRESIDENT was atte Orseback by the Marshal, with his assistant ing at the Capitol, the PRESIDENT, with his escor tol, whose excellent band of music saluted the P

DEATS on their entrance into the Capitol.

Within the hall, the sofas between the column space of the circular lobby without, the ba spacious promenade in the rear of the Speaker's cand the three outer rows of the members seats, all occupied with a splendid array of beauty and ion. On the left, the Diplomatic Corps, in the coff their respective courts, occupied the places a cal them, on the innermost range of seats, immely before the steps which lead to the chair. The corp of our way a season of the court of t cers of our own Army and Navy were seen distances the groups of ladies, exhibiting that me propriate and interesting of associations, valor of te and interesting of associations, valor guty. Chairs were placed in front of the C a the semicircle within the member's Judges of the Supreme Court. The h ed, and expectation was on tiptor rch of the troops, announced by the band or rise corps, was heard without, and many a w sine and graceful head within beat time to the

es past twelve, the Marshals mad Houses of Congress, who introduced the leet. He was followed by the venerable and family, by the Judges of the Su in their robes of office, and the members, preceded by the Vice President, with a preceded by the Vice President, with a supersection of the supersection of the vice President, with a supersection of the vice President of the vice party at Washington a 74 on the Sabbath t the President of the stinguished public and eatre, the editor of the eatre, the editor of the collowing remarks: these facts, we could so of the times, and the om the hearts of our east to trooble ourselves tal. But the alarming luty do not perish with them birth. No; they dides, who for the prerof recollection.

at least so far as the an, should become the they should to a man of festivity and amuse. the preservation of our No man, who, has duly publican government, governments from their to the great men of the

to the great men of the but as patriots; and due to their exalted ming the flood-gates of cose welfare lies so near, after a giant struggle the level of its former land become the mere why we seem and the for oppression, too grier, rong to be broken?—tes of universal ignorstitute of men capable of State; nor became to shine upon the altars. of State; nor because to shine upon the altars another; but because rest become the slaves of the property of the state of any peculiar Divine in-

ations; though to deny little short of Atheism. on the ground of natura that a free government agerous political organord shall seize on its exy in the rulers; nome ons, universal it executions, embezzi mal strife, and foreign representation? Greece and Rome in the ar witness, too, the great sture times her children remes of moral deh s terrible destiny, every

et with a spirit of t comes in the chario of private life. Every de a sentinel upon the pub erceives the enemy appropriate of republics—if he no roves himself a trai

ELLIGENCE. or March contains rebruary 24 to May 6, is period, he visited Hoamiani, English Constitution Halcel Bahman, that s, is supposed to have ben ontains at present 40 w the Turkish temps, re of Machpelah and the which neither Jews na-nter. A place was also oner the son of Ner, was esse, David's father; and called Abraham's, Isaac's, off Saul's skirt. It is on ine, which runs down to es long, and 15 broad.-, the birth place of ou copies of the Scriptures 60 Tracts. In the course e had sold 703 copies o er, or Ge cts. April 22, Mr. Fisk. d Cook, left Jerusalem for , he preached in Italianat Reached Beyrout, May 4,

lichards and Stuart at Laof the Sandwich group, gust 24, 1823. King Ried to the island of Mowee aving been absent about 2 cellent mother Keopuola m with inexpressible ten itness his dissipation. On after, Keopuolani sent him ned, "he would die and go ed on his mind a tempe chapel at Lahinah was ded n by Mr. Bingham, from This is none other but the he gate of heaven." terested spectators.

ry of the Board, from Jan. seven thousand, eight hanesides \$600 to the Perma-Telegraph and Recorder.

CONCERT. intelligence from Palesonday evening, is apparent s the missionaries of other towards the Palestine mis deny that the event may to the furtherance of the of the martyrs is the sectiters of similar import were thad been transmitted from "holy see," to the Popel to the Maronite Patriarch and Palestine respectively a language, of the conductive that the conductive page of the conductive that the conductive page is the conductive that the conduc

and Palestine respections of the conduction allowed the Rev. Levil ary, to rent an old Catholic more effectual accomplish mission. They represent his building would give the great advantage in distribution of the Scripture; and that tance to the Catholic churck medied.—Whether, or not a up in consequence of these states. medied.—Whether, or no pin consequence of these et known:—probably it has not of much consequence not of much consequence to be deduced from the consequence of the c ntirely prohibts the circ bout the Ottoman Empore taken, even by the Gr

influence of the Catholics no doubt, the case is chanred:—at least in theory. At Alleppo, when the Firsun was first promulgated, those who had Bibles, were
irreatened with hanging, if they did not give them up;
the not one Bible, so far as is known, was given up.
This shows with what apathy the subject is regarded.
This shows with what apathy and, on the whole, it is to be those most interested; and, on the whole, it is to be by mose most interested, and, on the whole, at is to be

be great.
Sandwich Islands.—The accounts from these is lands are, as usual, encouraging. At Mr. Thurston's neeting in Kiruah, near the western extremity of Owyhee, two meetings are uniformly Owhee, two meetings are uniformly held on the Subbath, with a congregation of 600 to 1000 individuals.—The house is 60 feet long by 30 broad; and is apperior to any other building of the kind on the is-The Governor, who resides at Kiruah, always attends, and has given laws for the due observance of Sabbath. Four cases of special attachment to the Ause of religion, were particularly related;—one of which respected the late queen Keopuolani. A nar-rative of her conversion and death, we understand is to be published by itself; and will doubtless make a very interesting Tract. When she lay upon the bed of death, she warned those around her, to prepare for that solemn hour; and feeling an assurance that she was entitled to such an ordinance, she expressed a strong desire to "have water sprinkled on her in the among desire to have water sprantice on her in the name of God." Accordingly the ordinance was so-lemaly administered by the Rev. Mr. Ellis.

The Waldenses.—A letter was read, from the Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, dated at Rome, in which he gives serence E. Dwight, dated at Atome, in which he gives copie that preserved encorrupt, the doctrines of Christ and his apostles, through the darkness of the thrist and his aposites, through the darkness of the Middle Ages. They inhabit three deep valleys, quite at the north part of Italy, and open only at the south. Population nearly 20,000, and chiefly resident in youndon hearly very plain, industrious, and pious people; bearing, as Mr. Dwight imagines, a very strong resemblance, in their character and man-ners, to the fathers of New England. In consequence of their religion, they are subject to many and great privations; can neither be physicians nor lawyers; are obliged to pay enormous taxes, and suffer various other hardships;—yet for all this, apostasies to the Catholic religion are almost unknown.—Mr. Dwight laring letters of introduction to the Rev. Mr. Bert, agolly minister among them, was received with the gratest cordiality. He attended a little meeting, in mpany with Mr. Bert, and was highly pleased with the plainness, sincerity and solemnity which seemed to prevail. Although in a manner shut out from the world, Mr. Bert has a library of 7 or 800 volumes; and is a man of general intelligence, as well as undoubted piety. In answer to an inquiry of his guest, Mr. Bert remarked, that the Waldenses had always Baptized their Infants, and always done it by Affu-

Chickasaw Mission .- The latest intelligence we have from this mission is contained in a letter from the Rev. T. C. Stuart to the editors of the Western Lumiary, dated Monroe, Dec. 23, 1824. Mr. Stuart, after acknowledging a seasonable supply of blankets and clothing, and the arrival of 45 head of cattle, says, As we advance in our work, it becomes more interesting and delightful—our prospects now brighten. We have had at one time and another a few drops of mercy from on high to cheer our drooping hearts and refresh us in the wilderness. At our late communion re received into our little church a white man, an Inhan woman, and a black woman. The Indian wo-English, and gives clear and satisfactory evidence that she possesses ardent piety. One of our scholars too we confidently hope "is a new creature"—a few more are thoughful, and sometimes appear to be seeking salvation. A new school has recently been opened under the instruction of brother H. Wilson .-Its prospects are encouraging. The prayers of our Christian friends are heard, we trust, in behalf of this long benighted and neglected people."-Southern In-

Ordination .- On Thursday last, the large and commodious house recently erected at South Boston for the use of the Thirteenth Congregational Courch and Socity, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Hawes, was dedicated to Almighty God. The first prager and selections from the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Wisner—dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charletown—sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hawes, from Psalm 84 verse he whole number of houses for public worship in th growing section of our metropolis, five; the others being a Unitarian, Episcopal, Methodist, and a Roman

# GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE INAUGURATION.

The National Intelligencer of the fifth inst. contains the following account of the Inauguration of President

At an early hour yesterday morning the avenues to the Capitol presented a lively and animated scene.

Groups of citizens hastening to the great theatre of ex-

the 1st and 2d Legion, received the President at his residence, with his predecessor, and several officers of the Government. The cavalry led the way, and the procession moved in very handsome array, with the music of the several corps, to the Capitol, attended by thousands of citizens. The President was attended by thousands of citizens. The President was attended on horseback by the Marshal with his resistants for on horseback by the Marshal, with his assistants for the day, distinguished by blue badges, &c. On arriving at the Capitol, the PRESIDENT, with his escort, was eived by the Marine Corps, under the command of

Within the hall, the sofas between the columns, the entire space of the circular lobby without, the bar, the pacious promenade in the rear of the Speaker's chair, and the three outer rows of the members seats, were all occupied with a splendid array of beauty and fashion. On the left, the Diplomatic Corps, in the costume of their respective courts preceding the places assign. on the left, the Diplomatic Corps, in the costume of their respective courts, occupied the places assigned them, on the innermost range of seats, immediately before the steps which lead to the chair. The officers of our own Army and Navy were seen dispersed among the groups of ladies, exhibiting that most appropriate and interesting of associations, valor guarding beauty. Chairs were placed in front of the Clerk's table, on the semicircle within the member's seats, for the Judges of the Supreme Court. The hour of invited arrived, and expectation was on tiptoe—the marthe corps, was heard without, and many a waving plame and graceful head within beat time to the marthad sounds.

At 20 minutes past twelve, the Marshals made their allounds.

At 20 minutes past twelve, the Marshals made their distinct the composition of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-the dissolution of the Union, and, with it the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these ences of speculation in the theory of Republican government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these ences of speculation in the theory of Republican government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our present lot, and all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all the enjoyments of the fut

Signior; for while musulmans have been forbidden to real the sacred volume, the same prohibition has not the sacred volume, the sacred volume, the same prohibition has not the sacred volume, the sacred volume sacred volume, the sacred volume, the sacred volume, the sacred volume sacred vol Judges, with their faces towards the closed, having been proclaimed, and the doors of the hall closed, Mr. Adams rose and read, with a clear and deliberate articulation, the address which will be found in another part of this paper. The time occupied by the delivery of this address, was about forty minutes. As soon as the last sentence was pronounced, a general plaudit, commencing in the galleries, but extending in a decree, throughout the whole assembly, coning, in a degree, throughout the whole assembly, continued for some minutes. The President Elect then descended from the Chair, and placing himself on the right hand of the Judge's table, received from the Chief Justice, a volume of the Laws of the United States, from which he read, in a loud and clear voice, the oath of office: at the close of which, the plaudit were repeated, mingled with the cheers from the spec-tators who filled the galleries, and immediately follow-

ed by the discharge of a salute of artillery.

The congratulations which then poured in from every side, occupied the hands, and could not but reach the heart of the President. The meeting between him and his venerated predecessor had in it something peculiarly affecting. General JACKSON, we were pleased to observe, was among the earliest of those who took the hand of the President; and their looks and deportment toward each other were a rebuke to that littleness of party spirit, which can see no merit in a rival, and eal no joy in the honor of a competitor.— Shortly after one o'clock the procession commenced Shortly after one o'clock the procession commenced leaving the hall; but it was nearly an hour before the clustering groups which had crowded every seat and avenue completely retired.

The President was then escorted back as he came, and, on his arrival at his residence, received the com-

pliments and respects of a great number of gentlemen and ladies who called upon him, who also generally paid their respects at the Mansion occupied by the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS DELIVERED BY

## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

PLESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow-citi-zens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to m in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that constitution, which I shall swear, to the serve, protect, and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the government, instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted:—to form a more invariably and sacredly devoted:—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domeatic tran-quility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers:—Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through most eventful period in the annals of the world, a through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man, it has not disappointed the beges and aspirations of those illustrious
benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted
the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all;
it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this
people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance
from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have
left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed,
as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation. through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, inciden-

in the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried insemon by the Rev. Mr. Hawes, from Psalm 84 verses demonstrated in the provisions, as a unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies.—Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive singing, as is usual on such occasions, was appropriated in the provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies.—Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive singing, as is usual on such occasions, was appropriate in the revenue and expenditures, and to the military within one year last past in South Boston; and makes the whole number of houses for nublic warship in the first constant of the Judiciary has expounded the constant of the Judi questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just capsed; that of the declaration of our Inde-pendence, at hand.—The consummation of both was

effected by this constitution.

Since that seried, a population of four millions has multiplied to belve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first confederation; treating ties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been con-cluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, illustrates of regions acquirpectation, were to be seen in all directions; carriages ed, not by conquest, but b) compact, have been united, not by conquest, but b) compact, have been united, not by conquest, but b) compact, have been united, with us in the participation of our rights and duties,
of the drum and trumpet at a distance gave notice that,
of our burdens and blessings; he forest has fallen by
the military were in motion and repairing to their dif-Towards 12 o'clock, the military, consisting of General and staff Officers and the volunteer companies of the ist and 41 resistant and the staff of the staff of

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture Col. Henderson, stationed in line in front of the Capilol, whose excellent band of music saluted the Presidely within the hall, the sofas between the columns, the stire space of the circular lobby without, the bar, the macions represent the columns of the colum has its shades, is but to say that it is still the cond lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the over-

tion, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contribute mended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the government of the United States first went into operation under this constitution, excited a collision of sen-timents and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shak-en to its centre. This time of trial embraced a perien to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which, the policy
of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted
the principal basis of our political divisions, and the
most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of
the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed
of party strife was unreated. From the discontinuation of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no dif-ference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is without a dissenting voice that can be heard. That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end of all the legitimate government. piness of the people the end of all the legitimate government upon earth—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—That the general government of the Union, and the separate governments of the states, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow-servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other—That the firmest security of neace is the preparation, during peace of the rity of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—That a rigorous economy, and ac-countability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate—That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated representative democracy were a government compeent to the wise and orderly management of the com mon concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Un-ion, they have been scattered to the winds—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign na-tion and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political con-tention, and blended into harmony the most discordant dements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party.—It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of con-

tention for principles, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion. The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dan-gerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights each individual state in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the state governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of foreign powers, is of the resort of this general gov-The duties of both are obvious in the gen ernment. eral principle, though sometimes perplexed with diffi-culties in the detail. To respect the rights of the state governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect, and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where to com-monly entertained against distant strangers, are worn

To be Masters Commandant.—Law stution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coin- away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allay- Foxall A. Parker, Edward R. McCall, Daniel Turner, cition con the Legislative will, numerous weighty ed, by the composition and functions of the great Nasquestions of construction, which the imperfection of sional Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of person-al friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service

at this metropolis. Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature have been—to cherish peace, white preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles o tain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and to proceed in the great system of internal imequal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union.—Under the pledge of these promises, hade by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repeated; sixty millions of the public debt have been distanged; provision has been made for the comfort and rulief of the aged and inducent among the surviving warriers of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability to the expenditure of public moneys has been made must effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognised and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the Aboriginal husers of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing by scientific researches and arveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brid sutline of the promise and performance

obligations.

To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with poculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that, in which the beneficent action of its government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and acqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of Barbarians.—Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for Legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority.—But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated, liberal and candid described and injury? injury? Repeated, liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all Constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendantly important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing. Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the pecu liar circumstances of the recent election, which have

resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in adcountry, and the unceasing application of all the fac-ulties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledg-es that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative Councils; to the assistance of the Ex-ecutive and subordinate departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective state governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall ook for whatever success may attend my public service: And, knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling Provi-dence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my coun-

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. The National Intelligencer of Tuesday states, that the following nominations, made by the President, were on Monday consented to by the Senate:—

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of State.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the James Barbour, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister On the same day, Mr. Poinsett, of the House of Re-

presentatives, was nominated by the President as Minster to Mexico. The National Gazette states, that General George

Izard has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Arkansas; Condy Raguet, Esq. nominated as Charge d'Affaires at Rio Janeiro; Col. Roger Jones, as Adjutant general of the army of the United States; Mr. Forbes, as Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres; Mr. Thomas Y. Brent, as Charge d'Affaires at Lis-

Naval Promotions .- The following is a list of prootions in the Navy, confirmed by the Senate of the

United States:—

To be Captains.—Robert Henley, Stephen Cassin,
James Reushaw, Thomas Brown, Charles C. B Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, To be Masters Commandant.—Lawrence Kearney.

From England.—We have received by way of New York, London news to February 10. Parlia-ment met on the 3d, and the King being confined by the gout, the speech was delivered by commission.— The King congratulates Parliament that there never was a period when all the interests of the nation were in so thriving a condition as the present, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction were more widely diffused among all classes of people, and that Ireland participates in the general prosperity. He informs the House of Commons, that the state of the Indian possessions will render some augmentation of the military establishment necessary. He informs Parliament that he continues to receive from his allies, and from all princes and states, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain peace—that some difficulties have arisen, with respect to the ratification of the treaty with this country, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, but trusts that they will not finally impede the arrangement—that he has taken measures for confirming by treaties, the commercial relations with those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from spain—informs them that evident advantage has been derived from the relief given to commerce by the removal of restrictions—and recommends to them to persevere in the removal of similar restrictions.—Daily. Advertiser.

EMPEROR OF MOROCCO DE. THE HOLY ALLIANCE The Spanish government having demanded that the Constitutionalists who had taken refuge under the Constitutionalists who had taken refuge under the Emperor of Morocco should be given up for punishment, the Bashaw of Tangiers replied, in the name of the Emperor, that "his Majesty could not for a moment entertain the idea of delivering up the persons who came to his dominions, placing trust and confidence in a monarch just and beneficent, who respects the precepts of God, given through his Prophet.

Domestic Manufactures.—A meeting of artisans and Manufactures from numerous States, was held in Washington the 26th ult. William Tileston, Esq. of Boston, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Redwood Boston, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Redwood Visher, Secretary. The meeting resolved to hold an Exhibition of Manufactures and productions of the Meshanic Arts, in Washington, in November next; and appointed Col. Amos Binney of Massachusetts, John R. Walkinson of Connecticut, Peter H. Schenck of New York, Redwood Fisher of Pennsylvania, David Wilkinson of Rhode Island, William Metee of Maryland, William R. Dickinson of Ohio, John Traverse of New Jersey, and Edgar Patterson of Washington, to recommend to the Artists and Manufacturers to co-operate in the measure.

Breach of Marriage Promise.—In the case of Marry Pease vs. Lewis Stelson, for a breach of promise, tried at Portland a few days since, the sum of 3500 dollars was awarded to the plaintiff.

Murder.—Last week, four persons by the name of Thayer, (the father and three sons,) were committed to the gaol in this killage, on suspicion of having murdered a Mr. Love. They were all residents of Boston, in this county. Love was missing in December last; and soon after which two of the prisoners appeared with a power of attorney to collect his debts, which was believed to be forged.—This led to suspicions, and they were arrested. On searching, the body of Love was found and identified. It was slightly covered, in a field partly cleared, a short distance from the house of one of the prisoners. A ball had been shot through the head, the neck dislocated, and the face badly mangled. The prisoners will have the face badly mangled. The prisoners will have their trial at the court of Oyer and Terminer, which commences on the 19th of April next. Love was known in this village, having commanded a vessel or the Lake, last summer .- Pat.

Explosion.—On Monday Afternoon, the 7th instant explosion took place in a powder mill, in the vicinity of Middletown, (Conn.) by which accident one man was killed, and another bodly wounded.

A scandalous conspiracy was lately concerted by a negro and daughter against a white man in New York city; charging him with seduction, and instituting a legal process against him, both civil and criminal, for the purpose of extorting money. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, and the conspirators have

Shocking Accident .- We are informed that on Friday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Murphy, Foreman of Mr. Crowninshield's Woollen Factory, in Danvers, being engaged in the Fulling Mill while the rest of the hands were at supper, was found dead on their return, under the wheel, crushed and mangled in a most dreadful manner. It is supposed he accidentally fell into the floom, while attending to some of the machinery which was out of order. He was about 40 years of age, and a native of Ireland.—Salem Reg.

Choctaw Treaty .- The National Journal states that the Choctaws formed a treaty on the 20th of last month with our government, in which they have ceded station. Less possessed of your conndence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upgift and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our and to remove all white men who have settled west of the properties of all the forms. all their land lying east of a line drawn from near Fort Smith due south to Red River. The United States are to pay the Indians 6000 dollars annually for ever,

#### MARRIED.

In this city, Lieut. James Robinson, of the United States Navy, to Miss Sarah Campbell. Lieut. Henry W. Griswold, of the United States Arny, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Heard, daughter of John Heard, jun. Esq.; On the evening of the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Daniel Chadwick, Printer, to Miss Mary Florence.

In Pomfret, by the Rev. Milton French, Mr. Aaron Tucker, to Miss Bathsheba Bugbee, daughter of Mr. Elijah Bugbee.—In Lempster, N. H. on the 22d ult. by the Rev. Elias Fisher, Mr., Joseph French, of Washington, N. H. to Miss Clarissa Braimard, of Lempster. In Pawtucket, Mr. Walter Frost, of Boston, to Miss Esther, daughter of Jabel Ingraham, Esq. of Pawtucket. In Newbury, Mr. George W. Jackman, to Miss Lydia B: Longfellow. In Kingston, Mr. Jacob Quimby, to Miss Dolly Pollard, after a short courtship of 20 years!

### DIED.

In this city, Mrs. Judith Brown, wife of Mr. William B. Brown, aged 26. Mr. William Lincoln, 26. Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Russell Smith, 20. Capt. John A. Shaw, 42. Mr. Thomas Savery, of the late firm of Pruden and Savery, 31.—Mrs. Harriet T. wife of Mr. Sumner Hudson, 26. Mrs. Strah S. Ladd, 22, wife of Mr. Darius Ladd. Widow Eliza Allen, 55. Mr. William Aberback, 55. Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. James Upham. Eliza Ann Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Grigg, 3; years. Mr. William Andrews, aged 69.

In Lempster, N. H, of the spotted fever, Nichols and Oliver, children of Mr. Jacob Smith, the one aged one year, and the other five.

other five.

In Providence, Capt. Thomas Dring, 67; Col. Edward K. Thompson, aged, 63; for many years Cashier of the Providence Bank.

In North Providence, (R. I.) Louis Jencks, widow of the late Moses Jencks, 63. She has eight own sisters and two brothers now living, whose united ages amount to 770 years, average age 77.

iverage age 77.
In Dauville, Me. the following persons belonging to the same In Danville, Me. the following persons belonging to the same-family have died of consumption since January 22, 1824.—
The first were two children, James Whitham, aged 22, and Mary, aged 17—next the parents, Ezra and Maria Whitham, aged about 55—afterwards two children, Ezra, 19, and Eliza, 22. The father and two latter children died during the past month. Three children still survive, two of them in a feeble state of health.

# SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

TUESDAY, March 8—Arrived, ship Mount Vernon, Bursley, Liverpool, 45 days; schs. Wallace, Buck, Portsmouth; Plato, Eldridge, Bucksport; sloop Harriet, Plymouth.—Cleared, brig Cadmus, Bangs, Gibraitar and a market; schs. Amity, Linnell, Cape Haytien; George, Gay, Mobile. WEDNESDAY, March 9—Arrived, ship Saco, Brigham, Stockholm, last from Liverpool, schs. Helen, Hallet, Barnstable; Mary, Mathews, Yarmouth; Wave, Howes, New York; Morning Star, Killey, Charleston, 22; May Flower, Tildeu, Turks Island, via Vineyard; Success, Rice, Bahama, 16, via do.; sloops Avon, Hodges, Barnstable; Science, Hinckley, do. Sabine, Lewis, do. —Cleared, ship Rasselas, Austin, Copenhagen and St. Petersburg; brig Hind, Marwick, Portland; schs. Socrates, Ryder, New York; Comet, Bly, Philadelphia; Harriet, Harding, City Point.
THURSDAY, March 10—Arrived, brig Ann, Burgess, Rotterdam, 46. —Cleared, brigs Ultima, Row, Surinam; Traveller, Thomas Smalley, St. Thomas; Kenhawa, Lee, Trinidad; Algerine, W. Hallet, Baltimore; schs. Volant, Jonas Glover, Cape Haytien; sloops Randolph, Gloucester; Akerly, Marblehead.
FRIDAY, March 11—Arrived, brig Henry, Ross, Newbury-

ler, Honnas Smaley, S. Honnas, Keinawa, Lee, Thandat, Algerine, W. Hallet, Baltimore; schs. Volant, Jonas Glover, Cape Haytien; sloops Randolph, Gloucester; Akerly, Marblehead.

FRIDAY, March 11—Arrived, brig Henry, Ross, Newburyport; schs. Comet, Lunt, do.; Ranbler, Tuckerman, Portsmouth; Polly and Clarissa, Lock, Rye, New Hampshire; Cordelia, Card, Dover; sloops Charles, Spiller, Newburyport; Facket, Johnson, Fortland; Paragon, Lane, Weymouth.—Cleared, ship Canton Packet, Bowditch, Rio Grande and a market; sloop Harlequin, Layfield, New York.

SATURDAY, March 12—Arrived, ship London Packet, Ward, London; brigs Jew, Chase, Smyrna, 72; Favorite, Hull, of Fortland, from Honduras, via Stonington, 44, Telemachus, Miller, Tampico, 25; Fair Trader, Hopkins; William Penn, Hiler, Monte Video, via Vineyard; Reaper, Prince, Richmond; Charles and Ellen, Gerry, New York; Beejamin Franklin, Wing, Philadelphia; schs. Carrier, Mayo, Baltimore; Betsey and Jane, Holmes, Baltimore; Selina and Jane, Drew, of Duxbury, from Legborn and Messina, via Vineyard, 75; Susau, Morgan, St. Pierres, Martinique, 31; Almira, Wilson, Lancerotte, Cannary Islands; Salome, Snow, Holmes's Hole: Abigail, Nason, Savamab; Union, Smith, Wilmington; Caty and Sally, Eldridge, Washington, N. C.; New Polly, Mayo, Fredericksburg; Rebecca and Polly, Smith, Baltimore; Phenix, Gilbert, Philadelphia; Lady of the Lake, Otis, Murfreesboreugh; Fornax, Berry, Baltimore; Muy and Polly, Hammond, Alexandria; Mary and Hannah, Nickerson, Windsor; Neptune, Eldridge, New York; Eclipse, Lewis, do.; Olive, Reed, Charleston; Wasp, Blair, do.; Deborah, Holmes, Plymouth; sloops Orion, Barnstable; Toleration, Wheeler, Stratford; Bedford, Hitch, New Bedford; Rapid, Wheeler, New York; Departs, Fernald, Alexandia; Henry, Winslow, Philadelphia; Sosun, Packet, G



· THE MISSIONARY'S BURIAL. BY JAMES MONTGOMERY, ESQ.

The body of the Missionary, John Smith, who died Februa ry 6, 1824, in prison, under sentence of death by a Court Martial at Demerara, was ordered to be secretly buried in the night, and no person, not even his widow, was allowed to follow the corpse. Mrs. Smith, and her friend Mrs. Elliott, accompanied by a free negro, carrying a lautern, repaired before-hand to the prot where a grave had been dug, and there awaited the intercorpse. Mrs. Smith, and her friend Mrs. Elliott, accompanie spot where a grave had been dug, and there awaited the interment, which took place accordingly. His Majesty's pardon, annulling the unjust condemnation, (facts subsequently known having proved his innocence,) is said to have arrived on the having proved his innocence,) is said to have arrived on the day of the unfortunate Missionary's decease, from the rigors day she cried aloud, and said, of a close confinement in a tropical climate, and under the slow pains of an inveterate malady previously afflicting him.

Come down in thy profoundest gloom, Without one vagrant fire-fly's light, Beneath thine ebon arch entomb Earth, from the gaze of Heaven, O Night! A deed of darkness must be done, Put out the moon, hold back the sun.

Are these the criminals that flee Like deeper shadows through the shade? A flickering lamp from tree to tree, Betrays their path along the glade, Led by a negro-now they stand, Two trembling women, hand in hand

A grave, an open grave appears, O'er this in agony they bend, Wet the fresh turf with bitter tears, Sighs following sighs their bosoms rend. These are not murderers-these have known Grief more betraying than their own.

Oft through the gloom their streaming eyes Look forth for what they fear to meet; It comes—they catch a glimpse—it flies; Quick-glancing light, slow trampling feet, Amidst the cane-crops, seen, heard, gone, Return, and in dead march move on.

A stern procession !-- gleaming arms, And spectral countenances dart, By the red torch-flame, wild alarms, And withering pangs through either heart A corpse amidst the group is borne, A prisoner's corpse, who died last morn

Not by the slave-lord's justice slain, That doom'd him to a traitor's death ; While royal mercy sped in vain O'er land and sea to spare his breath; But the frail life that warm'd this clay Man could not give or take away.

His vengeance and his grace alike, Were impotent to save or kill; He may not lift his sword, or strike Nor turn its edge aside, at will: Here, by one sovereign act and deed, God cancell'd all that man decreed.

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust, That corpse is to the dust consign'd : The scene departs :- this buried trust, The Judge of quick and dead shall find, When things that Time and Death have seal'd, Shall be in flaming fire reveel'd.

The fire shall try thee then like gold, Prisoner of hope! Await the test And O, when truth alone is told, Be thy clear innocence confest ! The fire shall try thy foes-may they Find mercy in that dreadful day.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF A BELOVED BROTHER. 'Tis Night, and silence reigns on all around. All but my aching heart is still; But that, alas! with long-drawn sighs rebound, And death-like terror through my heart doth thrill.

Oh! why this strange, this midnight fear. Why flows the silent sorrowing tear, But for my Brother's early doom?

Fast were the clouds, his dawn began to rise. And promise many a cheering ray; When lo! a sudden gust o'erspread the skies, And he to death became an easy prey.

Alas! was there no pitying power, No friend to sooth his dying bed No heart to feel in his last solemn hour. No mother's hand to ease his aching head

Around his grave was shed no kindred tear. Though he for others' woes so oft did weep; Strangers alone could follow his sad bier, And safe resign him to his death-cold sleep.

What though he sleeps in death's cold shade, If Jesus hath his sins forgiven; His soul immortal ne'er can fade, But reigns with Christ in heaven.

# OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MEMOIR OF MISS JANE PERKINS.

She was born in Nobleborough, Maine, February 1798, and died October 31, 1324. Like too many others, she spent the morning of her days in the en-tire neglect of her soul. Having imbibed wrong impressions respecting the Methodists and their religiou principles, she was prompted to think that they and their doctrines were every thing but good; and consequently she often persecuted them, and continued to hold them in great derision, till December, 1823.— About this time, Nathaniel P. Devereux, my colleague, happening to pass through the neighborhood where Jane resided, called and preached to the few people who were disposed to attend. His words being accompanied by the Almighty power of God, brought Jane to see and feel most sensibly that she was a sinner, lost for ever, unless the mercy of God through Christ Jesus should prevent her final ruin. She im-Christ Jesus should prevent her final ruin. She immediately began to confess her sins, and to mourn and
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la sin, which she now saw exposed her to the just displeasure of heaven. With great carnestizes she begins to operate, a repellous world. In equility was swearing so at a little foot, a man that heard me, to seek salvation in the use of all the means of grace within her reach, until February or March; a twhich time, that God, who "is rich unto all that call upon him in sincerity," proclaimed liberty to her sorrowful soul. Soon after this she joined the Methodist Society. She often spoke of having ridicited the people with whom she was now united, and I believe it was a matter of grief to her from the day of her awakening to that of her death. In June, I had the astisfaction of hard bapting her in the name of that God to whom she was now united, and zeal for the glory of her Redeemer. In IS WRONG! I would that these poderage truths with the pent of a diamond in the read upon humility, and zeal for the glory of her Redeemer. In IS WRONG! I would that these poderage truths with the same and the work have her and the sorre of every book; and posted in humility, and zeal for the glory of her Redeemer. In Is would be the adding of reading the point of a diamond in the read upon humility, and zeal for the glory of her Redeemer. In Is would had the series of all the means of the corner of heaven being to down to crush a rebelious world. In equility is collected, and with the without a particle of core, and hope the top, and the twink the pan. The cream is not so hard the world is even on him along, the foot with a spon of think in the time, that it can be easily scraped off with a spon of world in the top, the top, and the two think in the time, that it can be easily scraped off with a spon of the think the without a particle of cream, trong in the pan. The cream is not so hard the world is even on him and the world in the top, and the think think the without a particle of cream returns in the top, and the t

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attacked with the disease, that she should not recover. On being asked if she desired to get well again, she replied, "I have no choice about it." She spake with astonishment of the different sensations she now realized, from thoseshe telt when sick, before she knew the comforts of religion. She used to be filled with anxiety and fear. She manifested great patience while she lingered on these mortal shores, having never been heard to murmur or complain. Sabbath day, 24th October, she was visited by her physician, and 24th October, she was visited by her physician, and as he did not give her friends any encouragement to expect her recovery, they told Jane it was not probaoil—nations rising from under ground—the sun falling ble she could continue long: these tidings so delighted her that a smile of joy overspread her countenance.— To a friend who came in soon after, she said, "next tion and composure of mind; gave directions to be dressed in a plain habiliment for the grave: selected the text to be spoken upon at her funeral, together

"Come death, shake hands; I'll kiss thy bands:
'Tis a happy thing to die!"

In her last hours she was deprived of her senses a times. On Sabbath, 31st, after some hours hard struggling, her body fell a victim to death; but her soul, we trust, agreeable to her saying the Sabbath before, took its triumphant flight to God, with him to live and reign for ever.

JAMES L. BISHOP. FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MEMOIR OF MR. JONATHAN C. GORDEN. The subject of the following memoir was born in Watertown, Mass. February, 1739. In an early part of his life he was called into the conflicts of war; in which situation he suffered much. It is said that he was out in the French war, and was at Fort William Henry when it was taken by the French. He served also in the Revolutionary war; after a few years had passed away he was excited by the removals of his neighbors to journey to the east, and seek his fortune in a new country. Accordingly, in 1790 he removed and settled in what was then called Phips' Canada. but is now called Jay, in the county of Oxford, (Me.) It seems he was now called to endure numerous afflictions—the country being chiefly a howling wilderness But although in a distant land from the society of his friends, and surrounded with wild beasts, and an uncultivated forest lying before him, he nevertheless submitted to all these trials which are incident to settling a new country, with more than ordinary resignation. In this remote situation he was deprived of the preached gospel for a while,-but at length the Baptists, and afterwards the Methodist ministers visited his neighborhood, and under the improvements of the latter he was brought to the knowledge of the

This good man was subject to much bodily distres by reason of the rheumatism, which attended him dur-ing the last years of his life; and as some of the joints of his fingers were dislocated by it, together with other complaints which attended as he drew near the of life, rendered his situation extremely afflicting. But we say it to the praise of God's grace, he seemed in the midst of all his distress, to rejoice in a firm persuasion that all these things should work together for good, and terminate in a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. With these comfort able views of his situation he would often say to his ly and gracefully within your own .- Thatcher's Seranxious friends and neighbors, who were attentive to him in his distress, "I shall soon be more than conque-ror through him that loved me"—" and though he slay me, yet will I trust in him,"—" Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me: thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." So comfortable was his mind while con was for the salvation of his kindred and friends, it infancy, with the passions of our youth, with the hopes seemed as though he could not say enough on the great concerns of their souls; and particularly to prepare their minds for the parting scene, he was led out in dearest of socialities?" prayer to God that they might be prepared to meet him in heaven. With great deliberation of mind, he his funeral so preacher, and the 37th Psalm to be read, and the 37th verse of the same for the text. Having committed and commended his relatives and friends into the hands of God, using in the last words which he was heard to speak, the most impressive language of scripture; "and let all the people say amen," he departed this life on Saturday, the 4th of December, 1824. Thus, died this aged Christian, in the 86th year of his life. having lived in a married state upwards of 62 years; leaving a numerous posterity to mourn his absence,— 6 children, 59 grand-children, 55 great grand-children, making in all 120, exclusive of the adopted children; the greater part of whom attended the solemnities of the funeral, and saw with deep interest the remains of their kindred progenitor inclosed in the mansion of death. O may they live the life of the

# MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

Death-bed Observations of Mr. Shepherd to youn

righteous, that their last end may be like his.
BENJAMIN BURNHAM.

called for great seriousness, he told them three things. First, That the studying of every sermon cost him tears. Secondly, Before he preached any sermon, he got good by it himself. Thirdly, He always went to the pulpit, as if he were to give up his account to his Master. After observing to them their work was great and

# PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

The following is the conclusion of a sermon, by the

Rev. Dr. Griffin, President of Williams College. "Now, then, my friends, my reasons are all before you, and I hope to be justified by your consciences, while I execute the commission given me in the text. God hath said to the wicked, "O wicked man, thou shalt surely die;" and the watchmen are commanded upon their peril, to sound the alarm. I, therefore, solemnly declare, in the name of God, that there is a dreadful war waged by all the divine perfections, against sim—that the sacred rights of heaven have taken the field—that every glory of the godhead holds, with him." "Have you alway thus loved the blessed livid lightning pointed at every sinful thought—tha! Saviour." O, no indeed; I vas a very wicked child, "Now, then, my friends, my reasons are all before you, and I hope to be justified by your consciences, while I execute the commission given me in the text. God hath said to the wicked, "O wicked man, thou

-the damned in chains before the bar, and some of my poor hearers with them! I see them cast from th battlements of the judgment scene. My God! the eternal pit has closed upon them for ever!" ----

#### CLERICAL DILEMMA.

The mention of a particular occurrence may serve o humble those who have too rashly entered the mir isterial duties. A gay young clergyman, who had come to the vicinity of Colchester, meeting the Rev. Mr. Storry, the excellent Vicar of St. Peter's, in that town, at a friend's house, requesting the loan of a discourse, complaining of the task of weekly composition. The good natured divine, acceding to the request, found among his papers a manuscript of many years standing, and obliged his new acquaintance, who preached it on the following Sunday.

The next morning he was waited on by a poor count in his parish who had been seed deeply a freed.

ouple in his parish, who had been so deeply affected by the truths which they had heard, that they had passed in tears a wakeful night, and now implored h explain more fully some passages which they repeated. Confounded and amazed, he neither remembered these passages himself, nor was able to afford the re-quired explanation. He endeavored, however, to sooth them, and declared that he had no intention to render them unhappy. But, finding all his tranquil-lizing endeavors were ineffectual, he frankly addressed the wondering couple: "My good friends, the next time you go to Colchester, call on Mr. Storry, with my compliments, and ask him what I meant when I used that language."

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

INFLUENCE OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

Compare the condition and pursuits of the mass of men with those of women, and tell me on which side lies the inferiority. While the greater part of our sex are engaged in turning up the clods of the earth, fash-ioning the materials which are to supply the physical wants of our race, exchanging the products of the in dustry of different countries, toiling amidst the perils of war and the tumults of politics, to you is committed the nobler task of moulding the infant mind—it is for you to give their characters to succeeding ages; it is yours to control the stormy passions of man, to inspire him with those sentiments which subdue his ferocity, truth as it is in Jesus—finding his views more in uni-son with the Methodists than with any other society of and make his heart gentle and soft; it is yours to open names! What pobler object can the most aspiring ambition propose to itself, than to fulfil the duties which these relations imply!—Instead of murmuring that your field of influence is so narrow, my friends, you not rather tremble at the magnit sacredness of your responsibility? When you demand of man a higher education than has hitherto been given you, and claim to drink from the same wells of knowledge as himself, should it not be that you may be thus, enabled, not to rush into that sphere which nature has marked for him, but to move more worthi-

# WOMAN.

The following beautiful description is from an article in Knight's London Quarterly Magazine.

"The most beautiful object in the world, it will be templating on the perfection and glory of God, that allowed, is a beautiful woman. But who that can an-(as I am credibly informed,) he united with the heav-enly hosts in the language of the scriptures in saying, fascination less to grace of outline and delicacy of "Blessing and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiv-ing, and honor, and power and might be unto our God for ever and ever, Amen." Interested as he

# TO MY MOTHER.

When I was sick, and hope had fled Who kindly watch'd around my bed, And bath'd my pain'd, my aching head?

Who strove to calm my feverish hours By love and pity's soothing powers? Who sought to strew my couch with flowers? My Mother !

Who, when my heart was faint, and pain Disturb'd my sick, distemper'd brain, Would sit and weep, but ne'er complain My Mother !

And who, beside my bed, with eye Uplifted to her God, on high, Would pray that she for me might die? My Mother

Should I be doom'd, by heaven's decree, To close those eyes that weep for me, Then many a tear I'll shed for thee, My Mother !

# YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE ROBERT,-THE SABBATH SCHOOL BOY.

A sabbath school boy, of good understanding and excellent memory, being fond of reading, was favored with the privilege of many good books from a pio friend. One day on visiting him the following ingresting conversation ensued:—"Well, Robert, what are you reading now?" "I love my Bible yet, out I

September God commissioned the typhus fever to arrest her mortal frame, which in a few weeks brought her to death's door. She had an impression when first attacked with the disease, that she should not recover.

might pass from land to land—prostrate nations of unknown tongues, and rolling through every cline, might bring an humbled world to ask for mercy at a sattacked with the disease, that she should not recover.

might pass from land to land—prostrate nations of unknown tongues, as my domestics found at the plagued me a great many days. But when least agitation brought it into the disease, that she should not recover.

Expression of the words I had read instance, as whipsyllabus, as my domestics found at the plagued me a great many days. But when I go to pray now, I love to read that chapter where

A young gentleman of high connexions, and great espectability, was induced by gay acquaintance to ac-ompany them to a ball. Arrived at the scene of dissipation, the festive company proceeded to their anusement. The music struck up, and he, among the rest, was highly delighted with the diversion. In the nidst of their enjoyment, as though a messenger had been sent immediately from heaven, the clock struck one. That striking passage of Dr. Young's instantly rushed upon his mind:

"The bell strikes one-we take no note of Time But from its loss—to give it then a tongue
Is wise in man. As if an angel spoke,
I feel the solemn sound; if heard aright
It is the knell of my departed hours,
Where are they? With the years beyond the flood.
It is the signal that demands despatch.
How much is to be done? My hopes and fears
Start up alarm'd, and o'er life's narrow verge
Look down on—what? a fathomless abyss,
A dread eternity."

Conviction seized the youth, and alarmed and terri fied, he instantly left the dissipated throng, and retired to his closet. The result was a saving change, and he is now a Christian indeed, in whom is no guile .-

#### JUVENILE EXPOSITOR ... NO. 59.

ECCLES. vii. 1 .- A good name is better than preciou

Every one wishes his character to stand fair in the view of others. Public opinion has a strong influence over most minds; it restrains some from the commis sion of vices to which they are prone, and encourages many to acts of justice and honor who are not suffi-ciently sensible of moral obligation. And some who have been led by no other views at first, have afterwards discovered the excellence and beauty of a cor-rect life, and have persevered in it afterwards from

Although all good persons will seek to be approved of by God, whatever the world may think of them, themselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. Young people should be led to feel the importance of establishing a character for justice, truth, chastity, and candor in their intercourse with their fellow-creatures, and of filial duty and piety to God. This is more valuable than riches, and gives a better perfume than precious ointment. However depraved men may be themselves, a regard to their own inter-est and safety leads them to wish others may be honest and faithful. Who will choose a partner without first satisfying himself concerning his character. If a man is about to supply himself with the necessaries of life, he always prefers to send his servants to the tradesman, or merchant whose reputation is fair. A good character determines him to send his family there for their

supplies.

The schoolmaster gives a scholar a good name, and he is admitted to the counting-house of a wealthy and reputable merchant—the merchant gives him a good ne, and he easily obtains credit at home, and letters of credit to do business abroad. His creditors find him fair and honorable in his dealings, and recommend him to others as a man of responsibility-and if the elements combine to destroy his property, or the property of others with which he is entrusted, neither the storms of ocean, nor rage of fire can destroy his good name. A boy is placed as an apprentice to a mechanic, he serves faithfully, his master gives him a good name. The Mechanic Association furnishes him with a certificate, he thereby obtains employ when others can find none. He acquires a good name for his industry and genius, he thrives, maintain his family with credit, and is respectable.

A pious young person is united with a church, or Christian society, honors his profession and establishes a good character-wishing to go abroad, he receives a certificate of his membership, and a recommenda-tion to any Christian Society where he may sojourn and settle-he is introduced hereby into good company, and forms many agreeable associations and profitable acquaintances—he dies, and his memory is precious. He leaves behind him the sweet perfume of a good name, which is better than precious oint-

## THE LAME BOY AND THE BIBLE. From the first Report of the Greenville, S. C. Bible

ported upon charity, having by some means obtained madman; and waiving all controversy, the cau fifty cents, travelled four miles to the house of one of that would marry him is a FOOL; and that as rel the members of the Board, and offered it for a Bible, whether he be in possession of it with habits likely in the price of which was seventy-five cents. The agent dissipate it, as when he is without either the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and that as well as the possession of the board, and the board of the bo Board. Being sensibly affected with the incident, the Board unanimously requested the agest to return the money to the poor but interesting youth, who had so nobly given all his earthly substance for that blessed book, which contains "the pearl of great price."

sion or the prospect of it. There is no weighing, he measuring, nor counting the calamities incident to destitute and embarrassed condition.

They press upon the breast of a man like an inconstant the pulsation of his heart; they nobly given all his earthly substance for that blessed bus; they obstruct the pulsation of his heart; they book, which contains "the pearl of great price," accompanying their request with silent but earnest desires that all its rich imperisbeble treasures might be and fancy beguile him by night; they are the creatives and fancy beguile him by night; they are the creatives that all its rich imperisbeble treasures might be

voted himself with so ruch assiduity and dilligence to the searching of the clessed volume, that in less than three months, he had read it through five times. He growth of all the virtues, and essential to denestic was not known to be seriously impressed by divine con things before, but after he received the Bible he became so: and in the course of his reading would often make remarks, always relating to Christian experience on important passages that arrested his attention. A little wile before his death, his mind appeared to be deep impressed with the following passage in the Revelxions, "Behold he cometh with clouds, and every he shall see him." Stopping with emotion and delight, be asked his mother if those were not most atiful words. Shortly after, he terminated his help existence in the triumphs of faith, and has believe more to the concerns of the concerns o arthly existence in the triumphs of faith, and has doubtless gone to the enjoyment of that inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. This instance in which good has been done by means of the society, is an ample recompense for all the expense and trouble incurred in its establishment and operation.

# AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Butter expeditiously made by freezing Milk. Sir,-By the aid of frost, I find it much easier onvert milk into butter in the winter, than by any milk, when taken from the cow, is immediately strained into earthen pans and set in the coldest part of the house; as soon as the frost begins to operate, a separation takes place; the cream rises in a thick paste to the top, and leaves the milk without a particle of cream, frozen in the pan. The cream is not so hard but that it can be easily scraped off with a spoon, down to the solid ican its leaves the milk without a spoon, process whatever during the summer season.

E. HERSEY DERBY. Salem, Mass. May 7, 1824.

Valuable experiments to show the difference between rane corn, and corn meal cooked, as food for hog. "Some two years ago, while I was confined to the fire side by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c. by boiling and cooking, with a view to gormandizing hog food. I soon became convinced that wonderful effects might easily be produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did strange to tell, I have never till lately attempted. though I then made a regular record of what I did strange to tell, I have never till lately attempted to put my theory in practice. I have had, since the first day of December, an actual experiment going on be-tween raw corp and meal, made into good thick mach; two pieces of about one hundred weight each, hard-between raw corp and mean, made and good men mach; two pigs, of about one hundred weight each, have been eating seven pounds each of raw corn per the four hours; and two others of near the same. have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into goo have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush between them. These seven pounds of meal cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weigh from 28 to 33 pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately, from 28 to 33 pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately, at beginning, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds of sixteen days; the two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty-four pounds in the same time. Here is a saving of one half the corn. same time. Here is a saving of one half the con. I shall carry them on till early in the January, when I shall kill them."-American Farmer,

Attention to Stock.—Care is as necessary as labor to use cessful cultivation; and hard work will avail nobling if labor ing hands are accompanied by a heedless head. A momenty negligence—some apparently trivial slip of memory—occase all omission of duty, may undo what months of toil have effect. The best stock of some folks will always look at if the crows had sent compliments to them, even when their omes have all the means of good keeping at command. The ple nomenon is caused by want of care—want of minus, citical attention to little, but indispensable things. Cattle unit me only be well fed, but must have their food in due sam only be well fed, but must have their food in due sam. only be well fed, but must have their food in due seam. They likewise require good water at command, dry loding, and are less injured by cold than by dampness. "Nothing says an old English writer, "in winter, beats out cows ad one, or makes them pitch (fall away) more than their being sed on their back and loins; for cattle carrying their hides set day after day, is as bad to them as it would be to us to war clothes. The same injury arises to poor straw fed only, working in wet weather; one day's work in such case larging them more than three of equal labor in dry weather; ng them more than three of equal labor in dry weather

Signs of a poor Farmer.—He grazes his moving land late in the Spring. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and ground from the sills of his buildings. He sows and plants his land till it is exhausted before be thinked manuring. He keeps too much stock, and many of them are unruly. He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a gimlet, a chief, or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening. You will often perhaps hear of his being in the bar-room, tak-ing of hard times. Although he has been on a piece of land twenty years, ask him for grafted apples, and he will tell you that he could not raise then, for he never had any luck. His indolence and cardesness subject him to many accidents. He lose cider for want of a hoop; his plough breaks in his hurry to ge in his seed in season, because it was not housed, and in harvest time, when he is at work on a distant part of a small repair in his fence. He always feels in a hur-ry, yet in his busiest day he will stop and talk till he wearied your patience. He is seldom neat in his person, and generally late at public worship. His and dirty. He has no enterprise, and is sure to have no money, or if he must have it, makes great sacrifices to get it; and as he is dack in his payments, and how altogether on credit he purchases every thing at a dear rate. You will see the smoke come out of his chimney, long after daylight in winter. His horse stable is not day cleansed, nor his horse curried.

Boards, shingles, and clapboards are to be seen of his buildings, mouth after month, without being replaced. and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hors and horses with whole grain. If his lambs die or the and horses with whole grain. wool cones off his sheep, he does not thinkit is for want of care or food. He is generally a grat borrowey and seldom returns the things borrowed. H is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a

# A COMPETENCY.

poor citizen, and a poor Christian.

A competency—neither poverty nor riches-is es-A youth, named George Howard, a cripple and sup- married without the possession or prospect of it is

beauties with which nature would cheer him by day present messengers of fresh and evil tidings. It is made his own for eternity.

The Board has the unspeakable pleasure to learn, that their desires have been fulfilled. The youth de-

Is it not then worth a little self-denial, the dofing of an extra ribbon, and another, and another effort to accomplish it? Tell me, ye who can recollect enough of the trifles you have thrown away as of nameles importance and for which you were not a whit the bet ter; tell me, if to wrap your children warmin flamel light up a cheerful fire in your own neat and comfortable dwellings, to spread your table with abundance of wholesome food, and to cheer you, if sick, with the property of the control of of charity-tell me, if all this is not worth an effort

Ink .- The bark of the chestnut is said to contain twice as much tan as that of the oak, and gives with sulphate of iron a beautifully black ink. The color which this tan produces is less liable to change by the sun and rain, than that produced by sumac.

Cure for the Hooping Cough.—Dissolve one screple of salt of Tartar, in a gill of spring water—add 10 grains of Cochineal finely powdered; sweeten this with loaf sugar.



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## MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

EXTRACTS. No. 3. PROM OR. A. CLARKE'S COMMENTARY.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BEING OF A GO Deduced from a consideration of Hebrews, chap. xi. 6.

that cometh unto God must believe that he is and that the rewarder of them who diligently seek him. CONTINUED. PHENOMENON II. The double motion of a primary planet, namely annual revolution and diurnal rotation, is one of greatest wonders the science of astronomy present our view.—The laws which regulate the latte these motions are so completely hid from man, withstanding his present great extension of philoso-research, that the times which the planets emplo eir rotations can only be determined by obse How is it that two motions, so essentially erent from each other, should be in the same bod same time, without one interfering at all with ther? The astonishing accuracy with which cele bservations have been conducted within the last andred years, has enabled astronomers to der trate that the neighboring planets very sensible ect the figure of the earth's orbit, and consequents motion in its orbit. Of this every one may be nced who examines the calculus employed in as aining, for any particular point of time, the slace in the heavens; or, which is the same thing oint of the earth's orbit which is exactly oppose he place of the earth in this orbit. Thus the m num that the earth is affected by Venus, is nine ands and seven-tenths of a degree; by Mars, six ands and seven-tenths; and by Jupiter, eight sec wo-thirds, &c. But no astronomer since the four he earth's motion in the heavens is at all acceler r retarded by the diurnal rotation; or, on the co

nd, that the earth's motion on its axis experie the least irregularity from the annual revolu How wonderful is this contrivance! and what is ulable benefits result from it! The uninterru and equable diurnal rotation of the earth gives us and night in their succession, and the annual revition causes all the varied scenery of the year. It notion interfered with the other, the return of and night would be irregular; and the change of ons attended with uncertainty to the husbandr These two motions are, therefore, harmoniously pressed upon the earth, that the gracious promis great Creator might be fulfilled, "While arth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold eat, and summer and winter, and day and night ot cease." The double motion of a secondary place still more singular than that of its primary; taking the moon for an example,) besides its parter revolution round the earth, which is performed

wenty-seven days, seven hours, forty-three min our seconds and a half; it is carried round the with the earth once every year. Of all the plane otions, with which we have a tolerable acquaints at of the moon is the most intricate: upward wenty equations are necessary, in the great maj of cases, to reduce her mean to her true place; not one of them is derivable from the circumst at she ies the earth in its revolution r the sun. They depend on the different distance the earth from the sun in its annual revolution. sition of the lunar nodes, and various other ca

ad not on the annual revolution itself, a motion w of all others might be expected to cause greate regularities in her revolution round the earth uld be produced in that of the latter by the plan attractions. Who can form an adequate concer that influence of the earth which thus draw on with it round the sun, precisely in the same er as if it were a part of the earth's surface, not anding the intervening distance of about two red and forty thousand miles; and, at the same aves undisturbed the moon's proper motion r e earth? And what beneficent purposes are erved by this harmony? In consequence of in have the periodical returns of new and full moon

onstrable from each of these p continually contemporaneous with a particular particular of the tides, always succeed each with a regularity necessarily equal to that of [TO BE CONTINUED.] ----

REVIEW. [FROM THE RECORDER AND TELEGRAPH.] THE PROPER CHARACTER OF RELIGIOUS INST TIONS: A Discourse delivered at the opening of Independent Congregational Church in Bo

ing and flowing of the sea, which depen

mar phases, with respect to the sur

Square, Salem. By HENRY COLMAN. It might seem, from the fact that another Unitarian on the increase in that large and ancient town; acquaintance with the circumstances whic t, will show that no such conclusion can be dr He had been proposed as a candidate for so tin two of the Unitarian Congregations of the t en the last year he was brought forward a third d a spirited effort was made to settle him in the ng Unitarian Society, as Colleague with nce. This attempt also failing, some of his was friends in each of the three congregations, the dedication of his sermon as the authorized constant and tried friends," united the house of mention of his sermon as the authorized friends, and the house of mention of his sermon as the authorized friends.

house, on opening which, the disco-ioned was delivered. The Society t stead of being called for by the growth of sm, is the result of several divisions amon

may safely be asserted, that the interests of each truth have never been in a more flouring the time in which these disserted.